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DAIL POSTPONES TAKING DECISION ON IRISH TREATY

After Discussions Lasting Several
Days Meeting Is Adjourned to
January 3—Public Opinion
Now Beginning to Be Heard

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The Dail reassembled today with the prospect that an all-night sitting might enable a vote to be taken for or against ratification of the Irish treaty, but it eventually adjourned until January 3. The action of public representatives in County Carlow, who met and passed a resolution urging their representative in Dail Eireann to vote for ratification of the treaty is much discussed in political circles. Clare County Council at a special meeting today also passed a resolution in favor of the treaty by 17 votes to 5. Concerted action by other counties would provide an expression of feeling in the country generally.

The debate was opened by Prof. Michael Hayes of the National University who supported the treaty. In the Washington Conference, he said, the dominions had an equal vote with France, Italy and Great Britain; that was not the status of a nation, he did not know what was.

Amusement was caused by his comments on Erskine Childers' examination of the treaty which left the impression upon him, he said, that Mr. Childers was indicting the nation for having chosen the present island for its habitation instead of some island in the Pacific. "We cannot help it," he concluded amidst laughter.

Commencing his remarks in Gaelic and dropping into English for want of further words, J. J. O'Kelly, Minister for Education, declared that to sign the treaty would be treachery to such martyrs as Terence McSwiney. To commit unborn generations to be faithful to King George and his counsellors violated an elementary rule of democracy. He thought Commander McKeown, a blacksmith of Ballinaline, was being used to second the motion for ratification and had been placed in a false position. Mr. McKeown here protested and said he seconded ratification of his own free will and on his own initiative entirely.

Continuing, Mr. O'Kelly said he had advocated care in dealing with the British Prime Minister and held that attitude until he found that the whole body politic had been permeated by the counsel of Mr. Cope of Dublin Castle. He did not agree that the republic was finished with it. It was functioning, and would continue to function in spite of the Wizard from Wales. The delegates in London did not keep the oath before them when discussing the treaty.

Michael Collins here interjected that the delegates were prepared to answer that before any tribunal in the world, at least, he added, some of us are. In support of ratification, Padraic O'Malley said Mr. O'Kelly knew the wishes of the people who sent him there and would do contrary to their wishes if he voted against the treaty at issue, threatening people's lives. If the treaty were defeated, the historic Irish nation would be blotted out.

Richard Mulcahy, chief of staff of the Irish republican army, spoke in favor of the treaty, not because he believed it gave them what they wanted, but because it was the most advisable. He had put forward two suggestions in order to avoid a split, but both proposals had been opposed. What they looked for were not arguments but alternatives. The only alternative put forward was by the president. He saw no alternative but the treaty.

After the adjournment of the Dail this evening, Professor McNeill left

the chair to address the Assembly. He said the majority of the speeches made against ratification should have been made at the commencement of the negotiations and not now. The situation was clearly defined. The two matters in the minds of those present were the two oaths. Professor McNeill held that in the commonwealth of nations, each had a right to complete national sovereignty in its own domain. He would suggest an oath commencing: "I swear to be eternally associated." There was no allegiance in that except to Ireland.

After a violent speech by Mr. Monaghan against the treaty, another speaker supporting the treaty told his hearers to utilize the English machinery for their own purposes. He held that the English Government had recognized them as an assembly of sovereign nations. Rejection of the treaty would, he declared, plunge them into a welter of strife. He believed the treaty was God's gift to Ireland.

Just before the adjournment a suggestion came from one of Eamon de Valera's supporters for a closure. Mr. Collins said they had not agreed to it when he suggested it the previous day. He proposed an adjournment until January 3. Countess Markievicz seconded. An amendment to continue the debate until concluded was defeated by 77 to 44, and the assembly accordingly adjourned.

IMPORTERS ASSAIL VALUATION PLAN. ANSWERING ATTACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Replying to Representative Fordney's attack upon those who are opposing the American valuation plan, as representing selfish interests, the National Council of Importers and Traders insists that the plan would increase the prices of domestic goods, and the country's foreign commerce, increase the difficulties of international exchange, decrease tariff revenue, and injure American farmers, workers, bankers, retailers and manufacturers. These groups and the economists, says the council, oppose the plan.

Among the so-called "selfish interests" in opposition to the plan, the council lists the American Bankers Association, the National Retail Dry Goods Association, the American Manufacturers Export Association, a consumers nonpartisan committee of women, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and other labor organizations, the American Farm Bureau, chambers of commerce, Carrie Chapman Catt, Otto H. Kahn, David R. Foran, John Wanamaker and Prof. Irving Fisher.

Emile Utard, president of the Franco-American Board of Commerce and Industry, in a letter to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, says:

"The complainant's contention is that Section 404 is an arbitrary measure, which cannot be complied with because it enables foreign agents to have access to secret records, which are the private property of concerns and constitute the very essence of their existence as manufacturers and traders.

"To open their books to inspection, those French concerns contend, would be equivalent to giving out their manufacturing processes, a condition which they can accept under no circumstances and which is not required even by their own government. They wonder how American manufacturers of proprietary articles would take to such a measure if it were imposed upon them by foreign countries.

"Section 404 is already opposed by French manufacturers and the American valuation feature of the Fordney bill will further aggravate the bitter feeling existing among them should it not be eliminated from the proposed bill. If these features are not taken away we have reasons to believe that France will adopt measures of similar nature against our goods."

VIEWS ON GERMAN DEBTS DIVERGENT

Restoration of Devastated Areas
Is Important to France, but
That of "Devastated" British
Industries Affects Europe

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The joint conference between Mr. Lloyd George and Aristide Briand terminated this afternoon. The French Premier with his associates left for Paris, Mr. Lloyd George bidding him farewell at Victoria Station. Before leaving Mr. Briand stated to a press representative that progress had been made, but no definite decision could be reached before matters were placed before the Supreme Council, with whom the final decision rested. Although the utmost reticence has been observed in regard to the subject matter under discussion, sufficient is revealed to show that the abrupt termination of the conversations is in main due to the wide divergence of the French and British views on German reparations. It is a significant fact that a meeting of the Supreme Council at Cannes has been summoned for an early date.

This decision is due, it is considered, to disclosures during the present negotiations that the subject of reparations cannot be dissociated from economic reconstruction in Europe in its broader side. The opinion is that the French official endeavor was to narrow the discussions down to the issue as to whether Germany could or could not pay the January installment.

There seems little doubt that she could pay the January amount, but the British view is that the question cannot rest there. It must be carried to its logical conclusion as to whether the February installment can also be paid, and furthermore what would happen when ensuing installments fell due. The British viewpoint is that immediate payments are of little consequence compared with the necessity for fostering general economic recovery throughout Europe.

Mr. Lloyd George will consult the heads of business and financial undertakings tomorrow regarding the economic situation. Similar action will be taken in France by Mr. Briand. These meetings will be followed by a joint conference between British and French commercial and financial business men, and the result of these inquiries will be submitted to the Supreme Council meeting at Cannes.

Great Britain is faced with stagnant trade, 2,000,000 unemployed, combined with huge taxation. Insistence on payment of the January installment is going to do little or nothing to relieve the situation, but on the other hand may result in intensifying those very conditions. On the other hand, France has only some 40,000 unemployed and relatively light taxation.

This is the cause of the great gulf which has disclosed itself between the policies of Britain and France. The whole matter will have to be thrashed out before the Supreme Council. At all costs British trade must be given an opportunity to recover, and while fully admitting the French claim for restoration of the devastated areas, it is pointed out that the British "devastated areas" of stagnant industries are of greater consequence to European recovery.

Again though the French claim regarding the higher rate of capital ships has been dropped, her demand for additional submarine tonnage cannot be separated from prevailing economic difficulties. Additional submarines for France must of course mean a corresponding increase in light destroyer craft for Great Britain, contrary to the spirit of disarmament. Consequently Britain is reluctant to give financial relief to France which may be expended on armaments.

Nothing seems more certain than that sooner or later the Sevres treaty must undergo considerable alteration, and apart from a settlement of German reparations this will be the most important matter to be dealt with.

Much gratification is felt in the fact that the American Ambassador, Colonel Harvey, will attend in an official capacity with a watching brief for America, though it is understood his presence will not influence the voting upon any question on the agenda.

It is hoped that by virtue of the comprehensive nature of the agenda must necessarily assume, full attention will be devoted to such matters as relative taxation in various countries. Both premiers will enter the Cannes conference with a definite policy as a result of their conversations in London.

One reason for referring the decision to the Supreme Council is that Mr. Briand may gain the support of other nations in the policy of reorganizing French taxation. As conditions are at present, it is considered enforcement of French taxation on a scale adequate to meet the budget demands would inevitably result in a fall of Mr. Briand's government. If the present scheme of repayments by Germany is to be revised it must mean drastic economies in France.

Clearing the Ground

London Parleys Considered to Have
Fixed Attitude of Countries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Thursday)—This evening Aristide Briand, on his return from London, is at once to consult

the Minister of Marine on the naval questions that have arisen at Washington. Their importance is recognized, and this morning there was transmitted through Colonel Harvey the response of the French Government to the latest message of Charles E. Hughes. Explanations are to be furnished.

It is not considered just that France should be accused of desiring to spend money needlessly on construction of any kind. Every effort is being made on the contrary to reduce her budget which it is hoped, contrary to the recent practice, to pass through the Senate before the end of the year. Strongly it is urged that expenditure will only be on essential defenses.

In the meantime the return of Mr. Briand enables one to sum up the results of the London conversations. They have apparently succeeded in clearing the ground and in fixing the attitude of the two countries. The impression here is fairly good. Opinion has been hardening against substantial concessions to Germany in respect of immediate installments, and it now seems unlikely that even at the Cannes conference on January 4, the French Minister will admit the complete inability of Germany to pay in January and February. Nor is he likely to allow the theoretical total of the indemnity to be reduced to the detriment of France.

An International Loan

The principal point that emerges is the growing intention of taking measures to raise a huge international loan as already outlined. This proposal, though apparently not much spoken of in public, commends itself in private to most influential persons and will be pressed, if possible, to execution.

If a loan of this kind can be raised, it will certainly ease the situation, and the problem will be, if not solved, at least postponed for a long period, sufficiently long to allow the whole diplomatic atmosphere to change, and enable the nations to resume commercial as distinct from political relations.

At Cannes, where the five Allies, together with America, if she consents to send a representative, will meet, it is not anticipated that really definite solutions will be reached any more than they have been reached at London. The way will be prepared for a still bigger conference in which Russia and Germany will be included, besides neutral nations.

The procedure adopted then has been to reach a tentative accord between France and England and subsequently to extend those accords to the other Allies, and seek a sort of arbitration on matters on which an understanding was impossible at London. Only after this is done will the third stage, the really important stage, be reached in which what is practically a world congress will study the situation with a view to cooperative measures.

Menaces Useless

At Cannes also there will be fixed the date of the meeting at Paris of the French, British and Italian ministers to consider what steps may be taken in the Greco-Turkish conference. It should be underlined that the policy of menaces appears to have been abandoned at London. Menaces, which may lead to the definite collapse of Germany into anarchy and misery, will not, it is recognized, produce payments. What is worse is that it would destroy all hopes of a great international loan.

Before the various countries can lend money on the assets of Germany, even with the guarantees of the Allies, it must be certain that the increasing prosperity of Germany is assured, and that what has been called a strong manner will not be adopted. This is the opinion which prevails in high circles and is one which deserves some stressing.

Should this understanding between France and England be confirmed by subsequent events, it will be an immense gain of the highest possible value and amelioration of European affairs, while the probability of an adequate loan will result. A moratorium as such is dismissed in favor of giving Germany facilities of payment during next year.

During next year, in fact, it is hoped to find the money for Germany, Russia, Austria, Greece, Bulgaria, Turkey and other countries which are now in a deplorable state. The material basis of credits is not lacking, and with a definite peace policy, a moral basis will also be provided.

EGYPTIAN POLITICIANS MUST LEAVE CAIRO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

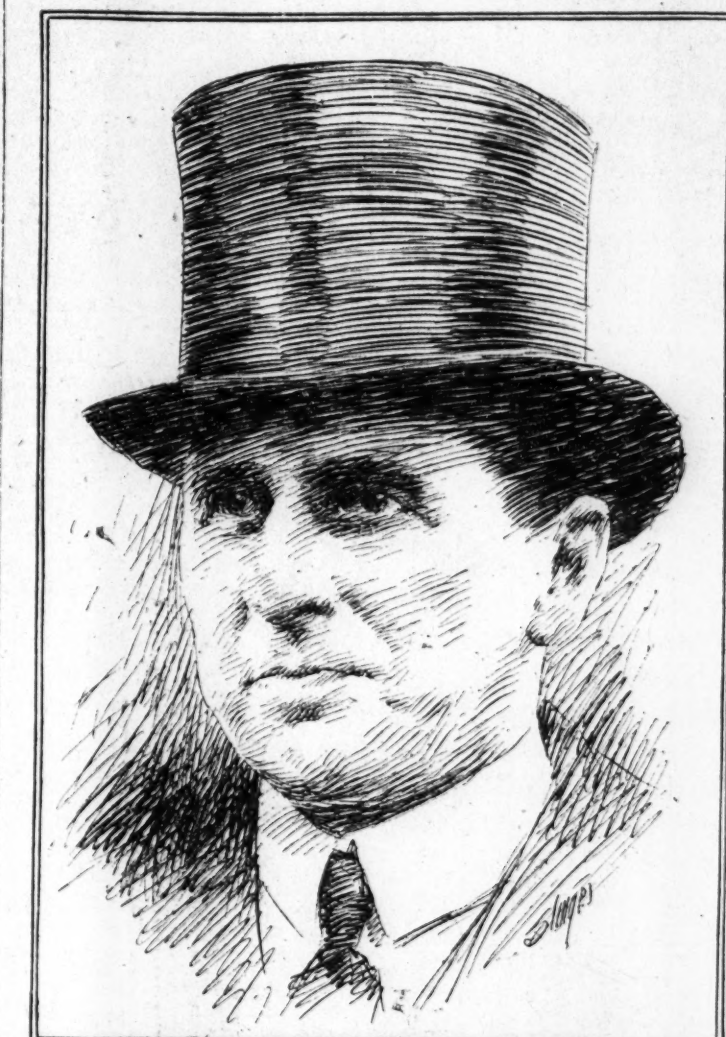
CAIRO, Egypt (Thursday)—By order of the military authorities Saad Zaghlul Pasha and seven of his leading supporters are to leave Cairo and remain in their country homes. They are also to refrain from all political activities. The order states that Zaghlul Pasha will not be permitted to make public speeches, attend public meetings, write for the press or take any active part in politics.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT UPHELD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ROME, Italy (Thursday)—In the Chamber today Marquess Chiesa's resolution that Italy enter into an agreement with Russia was defeated by 220 votes to 88. Mr. Cessaro's motion expressing the Chamber's approval of the government's policy was carried unanimously.

BRITISH PROPOSE SCRAPPING OF ALL UNDERSEA CRAFT

Lord Lee of Fareham Says That Submarines Can Be Used
Only in Offensive War and Then Only Against Unarmed
Merchant Ships—French, Italian and the Japanese Believe
Submarine Has Real Place in Defending Outlying Coasts



Lord Lee of Fareham

SAVINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"The submarine was a greater factor in the world war than all the capital ships,"—Josephus Daniels.

"It is now recognized as an integral part of naval armament, and this recognition is beginning to bring demands that, as such, the submarine must be considered for regulation or abolition,"—William M. McNair, secretary of the Cambridge Federation of Churches.

"To sanction such malignant weapons would minimize the effect of the American delegates' magnificent proposal in regard to capital ships,"—National Foreign Policy Association.

"We working women pin our faith in the deep recesses of the human spirit which will create a power of public opinion throughout the world, influencing the Conference to outlaw the submarine as the next step to the outlawry of war itself,"—Mary E. Dreier, of the National Women's Trade Union League.

THE FIRST LORD

During some of the darkest days of the war, in the early part of 1917, Lord Lee of Fareham, or Sir Arthur Hamilton Lee as he then was, was appointed Director-General of Food Production in Great Britain. In many ways it was one of the most important positions in the United Kingdom. The food question was urgent. The necessity for devising new means for production and increasing the efficiency of those already existing was paramount. What was required was a man of energetic initiative, and above all, a man of imagination. Sir Arthur Lee filled these requirements. Anyone who knows the British farmer knows how difficult it is, or at any rate was, in the days before the war, to induce him to adopt new methods. What his father and grandfather had found good enough he was wont to declare would be good enough for him. When Sir Arthur Lee, therefore, came out boldly with such proposals as that for "plowing by night," conducted the most successful experiment on his own farms with the aid of acetylene headlights, and generally proved the thing to be possible, the agricultural world in Great Britain realized that a new force had "come into politics."

The incident was typical. Sir Arthur Lee carried all before him, so much so that the president of the Board of Agriculture, toward the end of 1917, was able to point to the fact that Great Britain alone, among the belligerent nations, had actually increased rather than diminished its grain production, an achievement, he added, due, in the first place, to the untiring labors of the Director-General.

This energy and driving force which Lord Lee brought to bear upon his work as Director-General of Food Production, he had already used to magnificent effect in his work as Secretary of State to the Ministry of Munitions during the years 1915 and

1916, and later as personal military secretary to Mr. Lloyd George when Secretary of State for War.

But then it is the same in every task with which Lord Lee grapples. He has made an able and energetic First Lord of the Admiralty and an able and energetic delegate to the Conference at Washington.

Few men have had a more varied experience. For not only is Lord Lee widely versed in public business in his own country, but as a result of his extensive travels throughout the world, he has been brought in contact with the men and affairs of many nations.

Quite early in his career, after leaving Woolwich and entering the Royal Artillery, Lord Lee went to Canada, where he became professor of strategy and tactics at the Royal Military College at Kingston. Later on, he served as a British military attaché in Cuba, during the Spanish-American war, and later on still, was appointed military attaché to the British Embassy at Washington. It was at Washington that he made the acquaintance of Theodore Roosevelt, and gained that intimate knowledge of America and of American viewpoint which today is serving him so well at the great conference. Lord Lee, moreover, combines with this knowledge, not only an intimate acquaintance with naval matters of all kinds, but a broad understanding of that issue so inextricably bound up with the question of the limitation of armaments, namely, the question of the Far East. Lord Lee's travels have embraced a considerable sojourn in Japan and in Siberia. He is, therefore, in a position to take at Washington that comprehensive view of the two great questions which cannot fail to be of enormous value in aiding him to reach just conclusions himself and to assist others to do so.

Lord Lee has occupied the position of First Lord of the Admiralty since last February, and has been largely responsible for the sweeping policy of naval retrenchment and limitation, which was, of course, inaugurated in Great Britain some considerable time ago. Indeed, Lord Lee made it abundantly clear when introducing the naval estimates in the British House of Commons last March, estimates which provided for the most drastic reductions, that he hoped for just such a conference on the limitation of armaments as that which is coming to so successful a close in Washington. "The government," he declared on that occasion, "neither commits itself to nor contemplates any building program in answer to those of any other power. Indeed it trusts it may be possible, as the result of frank and friendly discussion with the principal naval powers, to avoid anything approaching competitive building either now or in the future."

Apart from his services to his country as a statesman and administrator,

Lord Lee won distinction at the front during the first year of the war. He was detailed for special service with the British Expeditionary Force, and was twice mentioned in dispatches.

The Submarine on Trial

Conference Committee Hears It Arraigned and Defended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Whether the nations should outlaw the submarine or retain it under restriction and regulation was discussed by the full committee, including delegates of the five leading naval powers and their naval experts yesterday.

Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the British Admiralty, made a powerful and comprehensive argument in favor of the total abolition of the submarine, which admittedly made a great impression on the members of the committee. Albert Sarraut, Charles Shanzer and Masanao Hanabara, who spoke for France, Italy and Japan respectively, conceded the force of much that Lord Lee had said but insisted that the submarine was needed as a defensive weapon, especially by weaker nations.

For the United States, Mr. Hughes said the effect of Lord Lee's speech was such that he desired to study it further before making a formal reply. There was a unanimity of sentiment among the delegates in regard to the detestability of the submarine as used in the late war. It was well to consider whether it would not be possible in the future, if submarines were used against commerce, to impose regulations compatible with the usages of civilization and conformable to the ordinary rights of search and seizure, the several governments to pledge themselves that they be so used. Mr. Hughes believed that it would be feasible to make some such recommendation.

British Side Presented

The crux of the controversy, Mr. Hughes believed, lay in the use of the submarine as a weapon of defense. In lieu of a speech by him, he submitted the report of the Advisory Committee, which, he explained, represented the sentiment of the American public as accurately as could be done by any representative body.

Lord Lee said that, as he understood it, the present position was one of agreement between the five powers in regard to the ratio of capital ships, but that all the powers were equally uncommitted on the subject of submarines, small craft and auxiliaries. Hence he agreed with Admiral Debon that it was justifiable to begin by clearing up the question of right and wrong as to the future of submarines. To the British Empire the question of submarines was one of transcendent importance. He therefore regretted that any difference of opinion should have arisen on the subject and that submarines should have become the only question on which the British delegation was out of sympathy with American proposals, and perhaps, also, with the views of France and other powers.

As a basis for his statements he gave the figures for submarines.

Auxiliaries Would Increase

He felt bound to say that it seemed to him very strange to put before a conference on limitation of naval armament proposals designed to foster and increase the type of war vessels, which, according to the British view, was open to more objection than surface capital ships. Moreover, it would be a certain consequence, if submarines were retained, that the powers which possessed large mercantile marines would be compelled to increase the numbers of their anti-submarine craft. This would give but little relief to the overburdened taxpayer and would provide scant comfort to those who wished to abolish war and make it less inhumane.

In explaining his position he wished to make clear that the British delegation had no unworthy or selfish motives. He would first like to reply in advance, since this might be his only opportunity of doing so, to the arguments of the friends of the submarine. He understood their first contention to be that the submarine was the legitimate weapon of the weaker powers and was an effective and economical means of defense for an extensive coastline and for maritime communications. But these standpoints could be contested on technical grounds, and, as he would show, were clearly disproved by recent history.

Futility of U-Boats

He was giving away no secrets when he stated that the methods of detection, of location, as well as of destruction of submarines had progressed so much farther than the offensive power

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of the submarines themselves that the latter had now already a reduced value against modern surface warships. During the late war Germany had concentrated her efforts on the use of the U-boat and had developed the most formidable submarine fleet that the world had ever seen up to the present time.

He believed that Germany had employed no less than 375 U-boats of 270,000 tons in the aggregate. Of these no less than 203 had been sunk. What had these U-boats accomplished in legitimate naval warfare? In the early part of the war a few obsolescent ships, which sometimes were not taking proper precautions, had been sunk, but the British grand fleet throughout the war had not been affected; not one single ship had been sunk or hit by the action of submarines, whether at sea or in harbor.

Light cruisers had swept through all parts of the North Sea, he said, and, wherever that sea had been clear of mine fields, had gone where they wished, undeterred by the submarine. Submarines had not prevented the passage of troops across the sea. No less than 15,000,000 British troops had crossed and recrossed the English Channel during the war, and not one man had been lost from the action of submarines except on board hospital ships, which in the twentieth century, it had been deemed, would be immune from the attack of submarines and therefore had not been escorted.

Merchant Ships Attacked

It had been maintained that submarines were useful for the defense of coast lines and communications with colonies, Lord Lee continued. If the argument were sound, and if submarines were essential for this purpose, there was no country which would need them so much as the British Empire, which possessed a coast line that, without wishing to boast, he believed was almost as large as that of all the five powers present at this Conference put together, and the length of which was four times the circumference of the globe, and which, in addition, had the longest trade routes of any country to protect. It was partly because experience had shown that they were not effective for this purpose that Britain was ready to abandon submarines. The late war had made it abundantly clear that the greatest peril to maritime communications was the submarine, and that peril was especially great to a country which did not possess command of the sea on the surface. And in this connection it must be remembered that the submarine was of no value as a defense to be used against submarines. It was against merchant ships alone that they achieved real success.

Forbidden for Germany

It would be as well to recall what the German submarine fleet had accomplished against mercantile marines. No less than 12,000,000 tons of shipping had been sunk, of a value of \$1,100,000,000, apart from cargoes. Over 20,000 non-combatants, men, women and children, had been drowned. The menace of the submarine could only be got rid of by its total banishment from the sea. That was the intention of the Treaty of Versailles, which had forbidden Germany to construct submarines, whether for military or mercantile purposes.

Were we to assume, Lord Lee continued, that Germany was always to be bad and the other powers were always to be good, was there to be any rule for Germany and another rule for the rest of the world? In saying this he was not casting any reflection on any nation, and least of all on the officers and men of the submarine fleets. His objection to limitation was that a submarine fleet could so very rapidly be expanded in time of war. Submarines could only be built if the industry were kept alive and a personnel could only be provided if a trained nucleus existed.

Earlier in his remarks, Lord Lee continued, he had said that the British Empire delegation had been animated by no selfish motives. At the same time it would be foolish not to recognize that Great Britain was the nation most exposed to the menace of the submarine. So long as submarine warfare continued it would be the greatest menace to the food supplies on which his country was dependent.

Food Supply Necessary

The British people lived in a crowded island whose soil only produced two-fifths of its supply of food. For the remaining three-fifths they relied upon sea communications. On an average, only seven weeks' stock was maintained in the country. By far the greatest anxiety which the British Government had felt during the war was to prevent the reserves of food falling to zero. Was it surprising, therefore, with a danger in front of them as great as any to which Mr. Briand had so eloquently explained France was subject, the British people protested against a weapon which was the negation of humanity and civilization itself? There were some people who said it was this vulnerability of Great Britain which justified the retention of the submarines, since it was by these means that the British Empire could be stricken down. The late war had shown, however, that the British Empire was not easily stricken down and it was sheer nonsense to say that it was a danger to come again. He imagined means would be found for his country to save itself.

Fighting World's Battle

But it might be claimed if the U-boat had begun its operations earlier or had had better luck the result might have been different. To this he would reply that the British Navy had constituted almost the keystone of the allied arch;

but for the British Navy, France would have been ruined, Belgium would have been overrun and even the United States of America, self-contained, self-supporting, with vast resources, would have been impotent to intervene and might have had to abandon its army and all that it had in France, or else to make a humiliating peace. Could France run the risk of a disaster to her near neighbor, and only certain ally, if the situation of 1914 were ever reproduced? It was necessary to take long views in this matter, and the British Empire delegation believed that they were fighting the battle not only of the Allied and Associated Powers but of the whole civilized world in advocating the abolition of the submarine.

He hoped that the submarine would not be defended, because it would be weapon within the reach of all. It might perhaps be cheap for the aggressor, but it was not so for the victim. The average number of German submarines at sea simultaneously during the late war had not been more than nine or 10, but Great Britain had had to maintain an average of no less than 3000 anti-submarine surface craft in order to deal with these. It could be seen, therefore, that it was a very expensive form of war for the defender.

Gain Would Decrease

The British delegation were anxious to contribute toward the ideals of the present Conference. They desired not only a limitation of armaments but also a limitation of expenditures, which constituted so great a burden in time of peace. That was why Great Britain, which had the tradition of possessing the greatest navy, had welcomed the proposals for curbing capital ships. What should Great Britain gain, however, if this competition were merely transferred to submarines? But if the submarines were abolished Britain could accept, with modifications in detail, practically the whole of the American proposals in regard to the lightening of these burdens.

Lord Lee said he was not impressed with the argument that because it was found impossible to deal effectively with poison gas or air bombs, which were by-products of essential industries, we could not deal with the submarine. The submarine was not a by-product of any industry, but was essentially an offensive weapon. It was a weapon of murder and piracy, and the drowning of non-combatants. Technically the submarine was so constructed that it could not be utilized to rescue even women and children from sinking ships.

The submarine was the only class of vessel for which the Conference was asked to give, he would not say a license, but permission to thrive and multiply.

Britain Ready to Scrap Ships

Lord Lee pointed out that Great Britain possessed the largest and probably the most efficient submarine navy in the world, composed of 100 vessels of 80,000 tons. She was prepared to scrap the whole of this great fleet and to disband the personnel, provided that the other powers would do the same.

However, it was useless to be blind to the facts of the position and he hardly hoped to carry with him all the powers present at that table, though he believed that in the end all civilized powers would come round to the British point of view. In any event the British Empire delegation did not intend that the settlement in regard to capital ships should be affected if they failed to carry their point in regard to the abolition of submarines. Should he fail to convince his colleagues, he would nevertheless welcome any proposals for the reduction and restriction of submarines, which they might like to make, and, in particular, he would await with the greatest interest the proposals of his French colleagues.

Lord Lee's figures of submarine navies did not coincide with those of the United States, which has 95,000 tons, which it is prepared to reduce.

French View Given

M. Sarraut joined with the other delegations in expressing his profound disapproval of the barbarous use which was made of submarines in the late war.

The French delegation believed that the submarine was preeminently a defensive weapon, especially for nations scantily supplied with capital ships.

In its present state, the submarine had proved itself to be unequal to gaining control of the seas, and could not be considered as a dominating weapon. Moreover, it was undeniable that the submarine could be used under honorable conditions, and it was certain that these conditions should be examined, discussed and formulated in such a way as to determine the laws of sea warfare, in conformity with the lessons and precepts drawn from the late war.

The French delegation wished moreover, to observe that the use of large submarines was, under the existing conditions, undoubtedly more in accordance with the laws of humanity, which demand that the crews of torpedoed vessels should be rescued. Finally, submarines with a large cruising radius were, in the opinion of the French delegation, necessary to assure the defense of distant colonies and possessions, as well as to maintain the safety of lines of communication between the mother country and the possessions or colonies for which she was responsible.

Italian Delegate's Address

Mr. Shanzer said: "In the name of the Italian delegation, I wish to declare with the greatest sympathy upon anything that can make war less inhuman. Nevertheless, the submarine question is mainly one of a technical nature. Lord Lee has asserted that submarines are not efficient means of defense. "Our naval experts do not share this opinion. They think that the submarine is still an indispensable weapon for the defense of the Italian coasts, which has a very great ex-

tension and along which some of our main centers, our principal railways and a number of our most important industrial establishments are situated. Our naval experts are furthermore of the opinion that submarines are necessary to protect the lines of communication of our country, which for the greater part depends on the sea for its supplies. We are not ready today to resolve these doubts of a technical character.

"We venture to observe moreover that we do not think this Conference, in which five powers are represented, could resolve the question of submarines which can concern many other powers which are not present here."

Mr. Hanihara said that Japan was unconditionally opposed to all abusive uses of submarines such as those recently committed by a certain nation; however, Japan felt that a legitimate use of submarines was justifiable as well as necessary from the point of view of defense. He proposed that the international rules of war be so modified as to vigorously guard against abusive use of submarines.

Mr. Hughes' Statement

Following Mr. Hanihara's remarks, the chairman, Mr. Hughes, observed that one clear and definite point of view emerged, on which all were agreed: that there was no disposition to tolerate, on any plea of necessity, the illegal use of the submarine as practiced in the late war and that there should be no difficulty in preparing and announcing to the world a statement of the intentions of the nations represented at the Conference that submarines must observe the well-established principles of international law, regarding visit and search in attacks on merchant ships.

Much could be done in clarifying this position and in defining what uses of submarines are considered contrary to humanity and to the well-defined ideas of international law. The recommendation might go further not only regarding what were conceived to be the rules regarding use of submarines but also what the limitations upon their use should be.

He understood that the crux of the controversy was as to the use of the submarine as a weapon of defense. Lord Lee had said that it was of little value as such and hence its continuance could not be tolerated. Lord Lee had pointed out that there were only five nations present. The chairman could not agree, however, that these were in the same position regarding submarines as they were regarding capital ships, since in the matter of capital ships they represented the potency of competition, whereas, when dealing with submarines, a more cheaply made weapon, they were dealing with what other nations could produce if they chose. Even if they were ready to adopt the proposal of the British delegation they would still have to await the adherence of other nations.

Upon the question whether the submarine was of value for defense, each nation must take the opinion of its naval experts.

View of Advisory Committee

Mr. Hughes read the report of the President's advisory committee, which contained among others the following statement:

"A nation possessing a great merchant marine protected by a strong surface navy naturally does not desire the added threat of submarine warfare brought against it. This is particularly the case if that nation gains its livelihood through overseas commerce. If the surface navy of such a nation were required to leave its home waters, it would be greatly to its advantage if the submarine threat were removed. This could be accomplished by limiting the size of the submarine so that it would be restricted to defensive operation in its own home waters. On the other hand, if a nation has not a large merchant marine, but is dependent upon seaborne commerce from territory close at hand, it would be necessary to carry war to her. It would be very natural for that nation to desire a large submarine force to protect the approaches to the sea and to attack troop transports, supply ships, etc., of the enemy. Control of the surface of the sea only by the attacking power would not eliminate it from constant exposure and loss by submarine attacks.

As Coast Defenses

"The United States would never desire its navy to undertake unlimited warfare. However, submarines acting legitimately from bases in our distant possessions would harass and greatly disturb an enemy attempting operations against them. They might even delay the fall of these possessions until our fleet could assemble and commence major operations.

"It will be impossible for our fleet to protect our two long coast lines properly at all times. Submarines located at bases along both coasts will be useful as scouts and to attack any enemy who should desire to make raids on expositions.

"The submarine is particularly an instrument of weak naval powers. The business of the world is carried on upon the surface of the seas. Any navy which is dominant on the surface prefers to rely on that superiority. While navies comparatively weak may but threaten that dominance by developing a new form of attack to attain success through surprise. Hence submarines have offered and secured advantages until the method of successful counter-attack has been developed.

"The United States Navy lacks a proper number of cruisers. The few we have would be unable to cover the necessary area to obtain information. Submarines could greatly assist them as they cannot be driven in by enemy scouts.

"The cost per annum of maintaining 100,000 tons of submarines fully manned and ready is about \$30,000,000. For the work which would be required of them in an emergency, this cost is small when taken in connection with the entire navy. The

retention of a large submarine force may at some future time result in the United States savings its outlying possessions. If these colonies once fall, the expenditure of men necessary to recapture them will be tremendous, and may result in a drawn war which would really be a United States defeat. The United States needs a large submarine force to protect its interests.

"The committee is therefore of the opinion that unlimited warfare by submarines on commerce should be outlawed. The right of visit and search must be exercised by submarines under the same rules as our surface vessels. It does not approve limitation in size of submarines."

Treaty Opposition

Growing Demand for Reservations Seen in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Administration forces were admittedly worried yesterday over the growing opposition in the Senate to the four-power Pacific treaty.

Pleas of the so-called "mild reservationists" that the treaty language be clarified so that there will be no further dispute regarding the different interpretations placed upon Article I by President Harding and the American delegates to the Conference, enlisted additional support during the day.

In the meantime, pressure is being brought to bear upon President Harding from both supporters and opponents of the agreement to request the arms Conference to clarify it with reservations that will make it plain to the American people just what obligations this government is to assume in the Pacific.

Opposition Growing

Events from now until Congress re-assembles on January 4 will have a great deal to do with shaping the attitude of the rank and file of senators with respect to the disputed treaty. That a reaction is sweeping the country is plainly evident to Administration leaders and treaty opponents intend to go on tour during the recess to "sound" public sentiment, if not to mold it, in opposition to the pact unless it is submitted to the Senate with proper reservations.

Hundreds of telegrams are being received by senators, principally from the Pacific coast, where anti-Japanese sentiment is strongest, urging them to oppose the pact so long as it binds the United States to employ its armed forces to protect the mainland of Japan against aggression. Charles I. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, is acting as the leader of the so-called "mild reservationists" and is expected to round up the support of the Pacific coast senators.

Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, is still absent, but his opposition to the treaty on this ground alone is expected. Samuel M. Shortridge (R.), Senator from California, and Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, also are absent. Among the recruits enlisted by the reservationists yesterday were Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, and George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, the latter declaring that "if the treaty meant guaranteeing Japanese territory the American people would refuse to sanction it."

Leaders Embarrassed

Administration leaders admit that the opposition developing in the Senate far exceeds their anticipation. They are equally embarrassed by the conflicting opinions held by President Harding and the American delegates and so long as this difference exists, it will be an incentive for further and stronger demands in the Senate for textual changes or reservations. Some of the Administration leaders, it was indicated yesterday, probably will appeal to President Harding to confer with the American delegates with a view to getting the Conference to accept changes as proposed by treaty opponents in the Senate.

If the treaty guarantees Japanese territory, as the State Department and the American delegates declare it does, it may well be a formidable task to get the Japanese delegates to agree to any changes that would remove this guarantee. Any reservations, it is pointed out, would have to be accepted by the other signatory nations. Whatever the President may do in the way of acting on these proposals put forward by various senators, the Senate itself is lining up reservations, favor of clarifying reservations, while the "irreconcilables" are holding out for a specific reservation making it absolutely certain that the treaty does not bind the United States to guarantee the territory of Japan or any other signatory nation. Many of the reservationists, including Senator McNary, favor such a reservation.

According to William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, strong advocate of the League of Nations, a new situation is arising with respect to the treaty. He declared that it grows more apparent each day that the new Pacific treaty, which takes in three of the biggest members of the League of Nations, is a movement to destroy that association of nations. If that is the case, he declared, the League supporters in the Senate undoubtedly could be counted upon to fight the Pacific treaty.

Chinese Sentiment Shown

Many Cable Messages Indicate Deep Hostility to 21 Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The present lull in the discussion of Far Eastern affairs is likely to prove the prelude to a storm which may shake the Conference to its very foundation and prove the real test of its efficacy. The Conference leaders are plainly looking with apprehension to the problem of continental Asia and

this is the actual reason for the postponement of the Far Eastern discussion until the naval agreement is put in final form.

An agreement on the naval ratio as it affects continental Asia, particularly China, is necessary before the Conference can evolve such a nine-power treaty as was expected to form the complement of the four-power Pacific agreement.

The test for Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, is to reconcile Chinese aspirations with the maximum concessions of the Conference. The 21 demands, against the discussion or consideration of which Japan is preparing to stand pat, may completely block the road to reconciliation and prevent the adherence of China to such an understanding on continental affairs as the Conference aimed at.

Japanese Determined

At the moment the Japanese and the Chinese delegations, which have come to a standstill on the Shantung railroad, are preparing to face each other in the Conference committee on the vital question of the 21 demands. It was the introduction of the 21 demands into the Conference discussion which led to the postponement of the meetings.

Everything that has happened since then indicates that Japan is preparing to push a move in the Conference to keep the demands out of the scope of the discussion; the Chinese delegation is equally insistent that the demands must be taken up and even go to the extent of making their adhesion to an international understanding contingent on the withdrawal of the demands or their modification in vital respects.

Masanao Hanihara, the member of the Japanese delegation who will defend the exclusion of the demands, indicated yesterday the line of defense he will pursue. He is now preparing this defense and he will take the ground that practically everything in the demands is in one way or another covered in treaties with China or has the force of treaty obligations through the exchange of notes between the two governments; that they are, in effect, fait accompli, and that their reconsideration is not within the province of the Conference.

Telegrams to Chinese

At the same time the Chinese delegation is taking the bit between its teeth, so to speak, preparatory to making this issue the acid test of the Conference so far as China is concerned. A statement issued on behalf of the delegation yesterday contained the text of 44 telegrams and cable messages from all parts of China and from Chinese organizations in all parts of the world, calling for an immediate showdown in the Conference itself on Shantung and on the 21 demands.

The cables would seem to indicate that popular sentiment in China as expressed through provincial assemblies, mass meetings in the large centers of population, chambers of commerce, students and educational societies is concentrating around such concrete matters as the 21 demands and the Shantung question, most of the cables urging that the latter question be also thrown into the Conference.

An analysis of the telegrams reaching the delegation shows that Manchuria and Mongolia rank next to the 21 demands and Shantung in such mobilization of public sentiment as the delegation is able to present. Because of the concrete character of the last two questions, these, together with the tariff problem, must be solved to the satisfaction of China if the delegation is to come near to achieving the minimum necessary to secure popular approval or to make China a party to a pact covering Continental Asia.

China Has More at Stake

In connection with the publication of the cables and telegrams the Chinese delegation made the following statement:

"The Chinese delegation at the Washington Conference is receiving more telegrams and cables than any other delegation, because China has more at stake, more irons in the fire, and a greater number of independent forces at home and abroad who desire to express their opinions and support. "Provincial assemblies, mass meetings, chambers of commerce, students' committees and clubs, as well as the representative men of China, are giving assurance daily of the sentiment at home and the unity of China where foreign relations are concerned, especially with reference to Shantung and the 21 demands. Manchuria and Mongolia also appear in the later telegrams. The delegates are asked to face Japan in the open on Shantung, in the cable just received from the Shensi Assembly, Educational Society, Chamber of Commerce, Agricultural and Industrial Association, and 'Self-Government Society. After a huge demonstration in San Francisco the mass meeting there adds to its advice this warning: 'The people will be with you to fight courageously, but will not tolerate you if you neglect your duty. Two ways are open before you, either regain China's lost rights, or ruin yourself.'"

Messages Pour In

"While cabinets may fall in Peking, public opinion in no way changes toward the main issues. Cabinet changes do not occur periodically in China, any more than in England, and such changes as are now being made look to a further unification of the leading factions. The following telegrams possibly present a historic document in the growth of popular control of the forces of government in China, and the expression of student sentiment in this country reflects an even greater activity at home."

The following telegrams indicate the general character of the communications that are being addressed daily to the Chinese delegation: "Hastily propose to Conference

Shantung question annulling 21 demands, otherwise we oppose desperately."

Kiangsu provincial Assembly says: "Twenty-one demands disturb peace of world, necessary to present before Conference. Re 'Shantung' railway rights, no joint control admissible. Obtain tariff autonomy, reduce soldiers and cancel extra-territoriality. Seventy million people support."

Demands Called Unjust

Hupei provincial Assembly says: "The Shantung case and the 21 demands and other questions are unjust, according to international law. Justice and equity require urgent solution in order to safeguard China's future welfare."

Chekiang People's Association says: "Twenty-one demands obtained by ultimatum, not recognized by Chinese Government, so to be canceled. Unconditional return of Shantung. If unobtained you are against people's wishes."

Kiangsi provincial Assembly says: "That the Washington Conference may in truth settle the problems of the Far East and secure for the world eternal peace, the people of Kiangsi implore your excellencies to do everything within your power to secure the unconditional return of Tsingtao and of all rights and privileges throughout Shantung, and to effect the annulment of the 21 demands forced upon China by Japan in 1915, and moreover to secure the abrogation of all unjust treaties whereby any country or countries now infringe upon the sovereign rights of China, and we, the people of Kiangsi, hereby pledge to you our unstinted support."

League of Nations Needed

Mrs. Catt Says International Group Must Curb Submarine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—If the already much-talked-of next war is to be avoided, its chief instruments of warfare must be done away with now, once and for all, according to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

Mrs. Catt told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that the submarine, poison gas and bomb-dropping airplanes could not even be classed as barbarous, because no barbarians had ever thought of such cruelty as they could inflict. "Another world war will come, or it will not," said Mrs. Catt. "If it does not come, the world will be blessed in the fact. But if it does come, and it must be confessed that all the world is talking about the next war, it is certain that submarines, poison gas and bomb-dropping airplanes are to be the chief armaments of that war."

Blockade Is New Weapon

"France has astonished the world, irritated Great Britain, and embarrassed the Conference in Washington, by asking more submarines than her quota, which she declares she must have for defense. Now, how can she defend herself with submarines? By sinking ships which come in her direction? Defense includes offense, and she may go forth and sink ships of her enemy in order to weaken its power."

"All the other countries want submarines and insist upon having them in their war equipment, and if they are ever used at all it will be in that way. It was a shock to all decent people when the Germans sank the Lusitania; and yet, if submarines are to be continued as an equipment for what is called 'honorable warfare' the same kind of offense may be used by any nation. Germany tried to starve out England by submarines. England did starve Germany into surrender by her food blockade. That kind of strategy will always be adopted in the future in great wars and the submarine will be the chief weapon used to accomplish the aim intended."

"The Lewisite gas, which was not used in the war, was an American invention, said Mrs. Catt, and there is a considerable amount of it in stock. It is reported that this gas is so deadly that it could easily wipe out a whole city. If poison gas is to be used at all, it goes without saying that each nation at war will try to have gas more deadly than its rival, and horrors beyond the wildest dreams of a distorted imagination will follow. "The bomb-dropping is another invention which is capable of an enormous variation of terrors. There are no words to describe the character of these three modern war weapons. They cannot be called barbarous or evidences of savagery, because barbarians and savages never visited such cruelty upon their victims. The dictionary has but one word which can describe them, and that is 'hell-born.' This is not a nice word for a lady to use, but then no woman has invented or used these three hellish inventions."

League of Nations Needed

"I am confident that strong, long and useful steps onward will be taken by the Washington Conference, but it goes without saying that it has no power to outlaw these three abominations. The Conference is limited in its membership, and no nation will ever be willing to agree not to employ these instruments of horror in case of war, unless it is certain that its enemies will not employ them. It is clear, then, that the only way to get rid of them and put them out of the world, never to return, is through an agreement which shall be signed by every nation on the face of the earth. The League of Nations includes most of the civilized nations. It should take the lead in outlawing this trinity of the devil's own. The Washington Conference could set the standard and lead the way for this action."

"The world should not consider itself safe until Germany and Russia and Mexico have signed an agreement, and these three are neither in the

League of Nations nor the Washington Conference. Somewhere, somehow, some power must arise to take this task upon itself. Behind that power there will be the demand of popular opinion in every country. That opinion must become articulate, insistent, loud and determined. Just now everybody is waiting for somebody to move."

China and Militarism

Unfair Treatment Might Cause Reaction, Delegate Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—If China does not receive the sympathy, justice and fair play she needs from other nations, should China be advised to remain weak in armaments? This question, indicating the trend of thought among those who are not fully satisfied with what China is getting from the Washington Conference, is considered to be of special significance because it was asked by Wang Ch'ung-hui, chief justice of the Supreme Court, one of China's three delegates at the Conference.

Reviewing the complicated state of affairs in China, during a speech here, the justice said:

"China finds herself today bound hand and foot by various limitations on her freedom of action and by innumerable foreign claims and interests which vitally affect and seriously hamper her free political and economic development. The fact that she is in such straits is because of these limitations. The fact that she is politically hampered in every way is because many foreign interests are involved."

"When the revolution broke out in 1911 at Wuchang foreign troops were rushed to Hankow to protect foreign nationals. That was 10 years ago, and we find troops of one foreign nation still there, although it has been proved that in all movements, whether of national character or of small military type, there is not the least anti-foreign intent."

"How would you feel if foreign troops were to be stationed in New York because of a demonstration against foreign immigrants, not to say for the protection of foreign citizens, in the event of possible strikes among your own working classes? Would not this instigate an anti-foreign spirit in you? Now we know that such conditions are brought about by our military weakness, and so we have come here to ask for sympathy, justice and fair play."

"If we do not get the latter, what do you advise us to do? Do you advise the Chinese to remain militarily weak? If not, the alternative is just what this Conference is intended to prevent and is against Chinese nature. It is in your interest that China should be helped to rehabilitate herself as a nation free from all these shackles."

"We ask of you no special interest, no special privileges, no special rights, no concessions, no territories; nothing but justice and fair play. We ask for your sympathy and help to loosen the fetters which have bound China for the last 80 years so that she may develop into a world market for friendly commerce and intercourse instead of becoming a field for international rivalry and world struggles."

"But whether you help or not, the Chinese people, one and all, have unshaken confidence in and most genuine hope for the future of their country. We have been able to take care of our selves for thousands of years and if given an opportunity, I am sure we will be able to work out our own destiny and take our proper place in the family of nations."

"Your great statesman, William H. Seward, said half a century ago: 'The Pacific Ocean, its shores and its islands and the vast regions beyond, will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter.' "Whether that theater will be one of prosperity or catastrophe, one of ships exchanging bales of cotton and bags of flour, or men-of-war exchanging shot and shell, depends upon a better understanding between the peoples who are now interested in the Far East, and who are seeking a just solution of this great question."

Disarmament Will Aid Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"The success of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments means employment for America's unemployed," said Edward A. Filene of Boston, who is cooperating with the Federal Church of Christ in conducting an educational campaign, here, this week. "Its failure would mean the utter impossibility of long time credit to European nations for buying our products and the piling up of our surplus supplies and manufactured material with consequent continued unemployment. By real success in securing reduction in armament I mean the establishment of international laws and courts to take the place of armament."

(For further news of Conference on Limitation of Armament, see page 4)

The
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Blue Book

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At bookstores, or the publishers

FIVE DOLLARS

Sampson & Murdock Co.

377 Broadway

Boston 11



"Wing"

It is quite possible that back in some little hamlet huddling near an edge of the Inland Sea he had not been known as Wing. His name there was probably something complicated, which only the Chinese could pronounce correctly. But ever since he had drifted, as a shy boy, to the foreign quarter of the great occidental city, he had been known only as Wing. To be sure, not many of his neighbors recognized rhythm and music in the name. Doubtless none of them spent any time in thinking that it was a name singularly indicative of the valiant heart of the boy. People who wrestle with the cost of living and the problem of keeping large families fed and clothed are not apt to spend much time in comparing names with characteristics. Nevertheless, to a perceptive observer there was about Wing an illusion of little dancing flames of purpose and an atmosphere of gallantry and optimism.

Whatever mystery there was about Wing's origin, there was nothing mysterious about his present. By various laborious means during his boyhood he had worked from one thing to another and by great care had collected enough money to buy a reasonably presentable horse and a cart from which to peddle vegetables. Wing also wisely and at once disposed of the possibility of any future disturbance with the authorities by securing a license of unquestionable authority and clarity.

So now Wing was a merchant in the neighborhood, where before he had been merely a little boy who did all sorts of work for very little money. He was the only Chinese anywhere in the district and it was something of a wonder that there had not arisen serious complications, for Wing had moments when his manner was not of traditional oriental calm. And he lived right in the heart of a perfect melting pot of all sorts of fiery temperaments. But there was something about the boy—his manner—his eyes—his kindness toward ragged children. . . . Anyhow, no one had ever had a row with Wing. . . .

Now everything was to change. Where, formerly, Wing had hired a cubbyhole in which to sleep, from first one person, then another, now he must find quarters for his new responsibility, the mahogany-colored horse. It was more difficult than it had been to find quarters simply for himself, sometimes with an Irish family, at other times with Russians or French people. Mostly his boarding periods had been received by his respective landlords wordlessly, but the women were always agreed on one point, namely, that Wing was by far the most desirable boarder anyone



His cabbages were of delicate green-touched ivory

had ever had, for there never was any dust anywhere or any grumbling about conveniences or any irregularity of any sort.

However, now Wing experienced the sense of responsibility which goes with having a family. His horse, which rejoiced in the name of Bimbo, must be housed and fed. He would gain dignity as a citizen in business with sufficient equipment to insure the respect of the other business men in the district. Of the possibility of competition, he was serenely unaware. He smiled with gentle sweetness at hucksters who glowered at him as an interloper. And he hunted for a habitation suitable for himself and Bimbo.

With elaborate and plaintive expressions of regret he explained to Rose and Ivan Dorkov, who had been his latest landlords, that he must move. He took several minutes to make certain that they knew it was not on account of any dissatisfaction about the accommodations with which they had provided him. Then he knotted his few belongings in a large piece of embroidered satin, bowed with grave ceremony and went off to the stable which, with its loft, he had rented on Hooker Street. Ivan and Rose were frankly sorry to see him go. Ivan for the loss of the \$3 he had paid each week, and Rose because now she would have no opportunity to waste five minutes every morning in feasting her eyes on the intricate and lovely embroidery of the satin which glowed behind an idol in Wing's room.

So Wing had put behind him his former fragmentary and indecisive

manner of earning a living, and had become a merchant. He bought his stock carefully, always the first to arrive at the wholesale markets in the dim dawn, the most exacting of buyers, with the most quiet. With satisfaction he noted, as he made his way through the network of streets during the day, that where his cabbages were of delicate, green-touched ivory those of the raucous-voiced hucksters were tinged with dismal brown. His carrots gleamed like delicate coral stalactites from much scrubbing while theirs were ill shaped and dingy. His potatoes did not soil the hands of purchasers.

Wing and Bimbo became at once very close friends. Wing, never garrulous, conversed amiably all day long with Bimbo, and Bimbo bent appreciative and understanding eyes on the slim boy in his flapping clothes. At night Bimbo was fed and bedded with all the care one gives a child and Wing felt a strange thrill in the touch of the velvet nose on his hands as he placed food in the manger. He grew into the way of saying, "Well—Bimbo, we have house an' business. Worl' fine place. . . ."

Then, each night after Bimbo was put to bed, Wing scrambled through the tiny square hole to his loft, sat himself down on a little stool, the light from one candle which flickered against the splendid embroidery throwing his calm, chiseled face into relief as he bent and drew strange little tunes from his reed.

THE RHINE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a very different Rhine today, from the Rhine of 1350 years ago when St. Goar showed the way of life to his flock in his little chapel. No rocks now to impede traffic, a neatly margined river with trim banks edged with stones where need be and numbered at regular intervals to show the kilometers that lie between the traveler and the sea. No meadows with rusky fringes at the water's edge, no leafy backwaters in which to lie and dream, this river is no Thames half teeming, and half dreaming. Romance has left the Rhine although it still lingers on the hills. Yes, the hills are there, the hills with their ruined castles; but for the rest it is all memory. Yet the hills are beautiful, and where the river winds as it does occasionally so that from one point you see no river but four lakes, it seems worth while to spend a day over a distance you might cover by rail in a few hours; but in those parts where it broadens and straightens, it is very modern in its bare, unadorned sufficiency. That is the reluctant truth, the Rhine of imagination is more than the Rhine of reality and one needs to travel in a dream. A dream of the past, of that long procession of doings and deers, which "can tease us out of thought," from the Roman fortress at Mayence to the bridges at Cologne, over which the German troops poured into Flanders and into France seven years ago. Germany, that withstood Rome, put a limit to her outstretched ambitions, that by the strangest irony of history kept Great Rome's name alive for 1000 years in the Holy Roman Empire, that at the last fell as Rome fell, all the long story may be read upon the Rhine.

What follows these Romans were, how they lay across the world. On this German river at Andernach their gate still stands with its welling bastions. I saw them as I passed. A few weeks later I went down the steps from the cloister of the Coptic Church in Old Cairo to where the Roman walls rise from the Nile, and there, the water gate, bastioned about, was unmistakably the same. They were everywhere these Romans, east and west, north and south. In the Egyptian Museum at Cairo I have lingered before their altars, long lain in the Libyan sands, and in the old Dorte at Durham paused to read inscriptions on like altars found on the northern fells.

The Roman builds his road along the high ridges, the robber baron castles his height, while the trader winds through the valley, clinging to the river, seeking shelter from wood and forest. So they came down the great trade route of the Rhine, from the rich cities of The Netherlands and France, coming back with merchandise brought by caravans from the East. And from their eyries the robber knights swooped to take their toll. Well might the towns that grew along the river, guard themselves with walls and build high watch towers which in more peaceful days remain as silent witnesses of what has been. So the toll was taken and the plunder made for a century or more. Very profitable it was, so profitable there was not a hill top without its castle. So close, so crowded, that at one point, where a hill is cloven into two peaks, two brothers built their castle and added a fraternal hostility to their normal state. By Rhinowhen the castles stand, still ruinously defiant, Sterrenberg against Liebenstein. Tragic enough in its day; but almost comic now, this succession of swash-bucklers, each perched aloft at the entrance to the little valleys where small streams joined the Rhine. The day came when peaceful traders and meek merchantmen found the means to rid the Rhine of its robbers, and now the old stones look down on a peaceful river, where the long, low barges slide with their vast contents undisturbed by any arbitrary hand.

Trite reflection enough and yet not so trite it seems, as one's eyes rest on the great monument to the Emperor William I at the junction of the Moselle with the Rhine, imperious, menacing, fronting France, and one's thoughts turn to the French polius lounging on the quays at Mayence and the French flag there floating in the sky.

But there are pleasanter things on the Rhine. There is Bonn with its books, where Beethoven was born. What gifts Germany has given to the world and may give again.

THE LASCELLES FAMILY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Nowhere has the news of Princess Mary's engagement been received with greater interest than in the West Indies. For the Lascelles family tree, like so many other family trees in England, owes much of its strength to the fresh roots, which it struck overseas, the direct ancestor of Viscount Lascelles having been a collector in Barbados in the seventeenth century. Before that time, however, the family was of good standing in Yorkshire. Their name was then written de Lascelles, and the first one traced by Burke was described as of Hinderskelfe. He lived in the reign of Edward II and must have been a Norman gentleman, or of Norman descent, and of some property. By the fifth generation the de was dropped and the landed interest increased. For Robert Lascelles in the sixteenth century was in possession of Ganthorpe and Eyham Grange. The family evidently had those staying qualities which make for its permanence, although, until West Indian associations were formed, it had little more than local influence. In the reign of Charles I, Francis Lascelles married an heiress of Northallerton, since when the family has been a power in this part of Yorkshire. He was M. P. for Yorkshire until the Civil War, in which he fought as a colonel on the Roundhead side.

His grandson was the collector in Barbados, where he married the daughter of a planter. Through this connection his elder brother Henry, M. P. for Northallerton as his father had been before him, largely increased the family fortunes by marrying in turn two West Indies heiresses. With this newly acquired wealth he bought Harewood House, the family seat ever since and, from being a local magnate, became a figure in the political and commercial circles of the kingdom. At one time not only did he direct the management of his vast estates in Barbados, but he was a director of the East India Company as well. It was his son who was the first Lascelles to enter the peerage, which he did as Lord Harewood. As however, he left no issue, his wealth and territorial possessions, but not his honors, were inherited by his nephew Edward, son of the Collector in Barbados. His uncle had broken the family's political connection with Northallerton by representing Scarborough in Parliament. But he followed in the steps of his grandfather and great-grandfather by sitting as the member for the constituency with which his house had been so long and honorably identified. He was created in succession Baron Lascelles, Viscount Lascelles, and Earl of Harewood.

From this time the family, which had been country gentry for centuries, gradually attained a place among the ranks of the higher nobility, intermarrying with some of the greatest houses in the kingdom, although it produced not even one distinguished sailor, soldier, statesman or administrator, and had, therefore, unlike them, no historic background, no brilliant record of public service. There are many such in England, families the activities of which are county, rather than national. The Duke of Fife, who also married a princess, the eldest daughter of Edward VII, was a member of one of them, just as Viscount Lascelles, the fiancé of Princess Mary, is. The second Earl of Harewood was the first of his line to make history, of a kind at any rate. The politics of the Roundhead ancestor of the seventeenth century had been changed, and the head of the family was now a Tory. Here is the story. At a Yorks-by-election he was the Tory candidate, while the Whig candidate was Lord Milton. The contest lasted nearly a fortnight, feeling on both sides running higher and higher until the day of the poll. Some idea of its intensity may be gathered from the fact that the combined costs of the two candidates amounted to £200,000, which represented greater value than a similar sum of money would today. The election was not only remarkable for the huge sums paid out by the rival candidates in the course of corrupting the voters, but for its extraordinary conclusion. For while Whig and Tory were fighting regardless of financial consequences, a third candidate, whose party was almost entirely without organization, was gaining ground. He was William Wilberforce, leader of the movement for the emancipation of slaves. When the poll was declared he was first, Lord Milton second, while the Earl of Harewood was \$3 votes behind Lord Milton.

Viscount Lascelles, who is to marry Princess Mary, is the eldest son of the fifth Earl of Harewood, and nephew of Sir Frank Lascelles, who was British Ambassador in Berlin during the critical years before the great war. He is not the first of West Indian descent to marry into a reigning royal house, but he is the first of British nationality. The first was the Empress Josephine, wife of Napoleon, who was born in Martinique, where she married her first husband, Beauharnais, an officer of the French garrison. It is a curious coincidence that she, like Viscount Lascelles, had Canadian associations. For she was in Quebec some years before its fall, and he was on the staff of the Duke of Connaught in 1911-12, when the Duke was Governor-General of Canada.

Viscount Lascelles is, however, the first Englishman with a personal overseas connection to marry a member of an historic royal house in Europe. For not only was his ancestor, the first Earl of Harewood, born in Barbados, but his father and mother were settled on the island and the bulk of the family wealth came from there.

Viscount Lascelles holds a unique position in another way. For although he himself will not be a peer during his father's lifetime, he has already fallen heir to the possessions

of a peer. That is why he is a millionaire in his own right, the owner of one of the few great historic mansions left in London, Chesterfield House, and of Portrumna House, Galway. His grandmother was a sister of the last Marquess of Clanricarde. He was a tragic figure, truly Irish in his fighting spirit, and in the extraordinary contradictions of his strange career. He was held up to execration as the worst of landlords, yet his estates were well managed, and the rents thereon lower than anywhere else in the west of Ireland. All he ever did was to hold tenaciously to his rights. Probably it was the dourness of the man that made him in popular imagination for a generation as the worst type of villain in Irish drama. His story was indeed an epitome of Irish land laws, and he himself a great fighter in a losing cause. Hunted out of Ireland, he lived simply in London, where at his demise he left his grandnephew, Viscount Lascelles, nearly £2,500,000.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

All is not just sand and waste, with occasional patches of diamonds, in South West Africa. If it were it would be no country for a man; yet there is a steady flow of farmers entering from the Union of South Africa to take up land. This has been most noticeable during the last two years and marks the confidence of those "who know" in this territory of 322,000 square miles.

But it is not every one's country; indeed, it would appal many a stout-hearted settler unfamiliar with the special conditions. The rainfall is an indication of soil and agricultural possibilities. In the coastal strip and desert to the south the rainfall is an inch a year; it rises to six inches in the middle portion, to 14 and 24 in the rainy districts to the north. These belts, then, varying in dryness or humidity, tell us pretty plainly what may be expected in the form of natural products. The desert, in parts of which the diamonds are found, grows nothing but some curious plants with a marvelous faculty for holding water for months in their glutinous leaves; in the middle section of the country, sheep and goats and nutriments in the sparse pasture chiefly composed of diminutive bush; but, as one proceeds up-country, the foliage improves until one enters the camel thorn and grass country and great areas of park land, where the trees are larger and the eye rests upon giant ant heaps, twenty or more feet high, which are everywhere and are rugged in outline like a castle keep. Farmers say good land is always where the ants are.

In this upper country, stock farms, and agriculture concerns itself with maize and pumpkins. There is, also, a certain amount of cheese and butter made either for consumption in the towns or for export to the Union. Labor is difficult to obtain, and, indeed, is the chief topic of conversation on trek or in the train. The Hereros constitute the main black population; but their numbers are insufficient, so the Orambos have been induced to leave their fastnesses.

From Keetmanshoop, where I was marooned a day or two, I proceeded to Windhoek, the capital, and very interesting was the country on the way. I saw how consistently it developed into a grazing land with a quality of grass suitable for oxen, though even here the ox had to walk widely to get his fill, so scattered is his food. It was strange, country 'to look at, with bridges broken by the Germans on their retreat and hastily repaired with ropes by Botha's engineers. Eastward of the line appeared the sheer walls of a plateau, cut off clean, down which water trickled. It seemed to be the seat of springs. Perhaps the most surprising fact in this country, which looks so desolate and destitute of what we should call herbage, is the cattle. They looked remarkably sleek.

Life was still good in the country, even under another flag—so good that the head of a German Mission at Windhoek told me that many of his former parishioners (repatriated as soldiers or officials) desired to return. Windhoek is very German in the layout of the streets and in their architecture. It is German, too, in the monument glorifying the valor of German soldiers in the wars with the natives. The native women, who are tall and willowy, wear long dresses with flounced skirts. It is said that a Berlin house having bought up these ancient robes, largely from Great Britain, with the passing of the late Victorian styles, shipped them out to Kaiserland overseas. Surmounted by high turbans of various hues, mauve and black predominating, these women remind one of figures in a Russian ballet dressed, by Bakst or Lovat Fraser.

It was particularly in the country above Windhoek, served by a little narrow gauge railway, two feet wide, that I felt the charm and possibilities of the South West Protectorate. The scenery we passed through on this narrow gauge, which was built by the Germans to carry copper from their mines at Tsumeb in the north to Swakopmund for transshipment to Europe, was the most attractive I had yet seen. Here we were in the wilds of the earth far from civilization. Natives build their huts near to this miniature line in order to gaze upon the travelers.



FIFTH AT RACE CINCINNATI

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STEPPING INTO THE MOVIES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I do not know whether we were even actually invited or not. I only know "the Press" took us there in a kind friend's limousine. In most places in the world "the Press" would still have been at school, but here her name was even mightier than the "Positively No Admittance" signs at the entrance to moving picture studios, so we just followed along and were grateful.

It was a glorious November day, clear and cold with a sky full of sun gleams and sailing white clouds and a wind full of curly brown leaves. We had no idea where we were going. Strangers in a strange land, we drove and drove through city streets, through suburbs and through law-and-orderly parks. We fled through open country and in and out of villages and at last a great house on a point beside the sea with a greater barn-like building beside it caught our eye and "the Press" said, "Here we are"—or words to that effect.

To look back on it as I am doing



We went round front and entered the city

now, the most vivid impression of the place is of its being precisely what we had imagined, neither more nor less, and the second is of its every detail being so absorbingly interesting that you wished you had the time and influence to get a minor job of some kind which would enable you to see a production through from the scenario to the screen.

But we had neither; unconsidered trifles in the way of retakes were our only portion and we thought ourselves lucky to get them because not even "the Press" had been enthusiastic enough to promise that there would be any actual "shooting." The film was practically all taken, both inside and out, and old Paris with its narrow streets and the "Place de la Revolution" looked a trifle passé in the cold afternoon light.

We saw the back of it first, a forest of struts and scantlings, of cardboard chimney pots and painted distances and we smiled the superior smiles of those who knew it was exactly like that all the time. Then we went round to the front, entered the city, and lost our breath in amazement.

We were in old Paris, its cobblestones were under our feet. We missed its smells and we began to look at one another's clothes and found them annoyingly out of place. For all our knowledge of the back we couldn't help looking in at the windows and trying the doors, hoping against hope to find kitchens and diners cooking, and as fast as we were disappointed we tried another, but all we found was a litter of shavings and rubbish thrust in out of the camera's eye and we felt as though we had seen a friend in the crowd and then lost it. It had been marvelously well done; color, age and surface, they were all there.

There was the city gate, and there off among the trees was actually a group of French cavalry, eighteenth century French cavalry complete down to the last gaiter button and bridle rein—so we were not going to miss anything after all. We bolted for a vantage point, and stood on a flight of plaster steps, leading up to a street corner house which was nothing but a door and a façade, and watched. Everything was very quiet. Camera men collected opposite the city gate, one perched himself on a high stand and another stood below him. Workmen came and raked over the ground and took away cobble stones. A group of French peasants began to make merry outside the great gate. A megaphone gently bellowed. "Action there" and it came! There was a flash of sabers, a jingle of harness,

and through the great gates over the drawbridge and across the square the troops galloped, yelling and shouting, waving swords and half hidden by dust, and headed by a personage carrying an ostentatious pardon in his hand. A bugle sounded, the gallop died away, the troops wheeled and returned to the starting place, and over and over again it went till every one was satisfied, even the "maker" himself, who told us with some humor afterward that he had been at it since seven that morning and hoped to have got some good "shots" in somewhere during the day.

We wandered round to the horse lines near the back door, it was warmer there and the car was waiting for us. The play wasn't over yet. The troop of cavalry was just parading for dismissal—"Citoyens and citoyennes" with hang dog faces and disreputable clothes came and went discussing the chances of dinner in fluent American. A sergeant-major in correct khaki took charge of the troops, they right turned and marched off to their quarters, taking off their long hair and stuffing it into their three-cornered hats as they went.

"The Press" introduced us to the art director, him of the streets and squares, and he invited us to inspect his sketches that had become models and his models that had become old Paris in less than a month and we marveled, being in the art business ourselves and realizing something of his accomplishment.

We drifted into the great studio, empty and silent of men and hammers, but crammed with signs of the times. Here was a kitchen, a poor little Paris kitchen, one of the very ones we had expected to find in "Rue St. Antoine" outside and complete down to the old-fashioned bellows on the wall.

Scores of lights, standard, hanging, adjustable lights, and a litter of wires under our feet, and two silent men bent their heads over a bench in a flood of rays that would have served a lighthouse.

What a profession, what an industry, what an art! Nothing spared; time, money, work fed into the machine, and the results, grabbed greedily as they came out. Here a corner of Versailles lay about in heaps as forgotten as last winter, old Paris would be gone in a week or two and perhaps Nineveh or Tyre set up in its place, who knows? The waste of it, yet is it waste? By and by when the town-criers had done their business the story would go to the far corners of the world, thrilling its millions, perhaps giving some of them scraps of education and sympathy with other times and manners, and making the world think in terms of humanity in place of nationality.

Outside the wind blew keener. Long Island Sound was a kaleidoscope of fleeting greens, blues and purples over which the white squadrons galloped kicking their heels. A three-masted schooner rode at anchor pitching gently on the swell, tugs, belching black smoke, fussed about their business. At last "the Press" was ready to leave. Our car nosed its way through a group of cars carrying quondam "citoyens" to the station, not to speak of a derelict milk wagon which half an hour ago had almost been photographed with the French cavalry. And so home to write it down before we forgot it. Not that there was any real possibility of that. It was our first experience—all except "the Press"—and first experiences are seldom forgotten even when, as in this case, everything was exactly as you had expected.

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SWARMING OF THE BEES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

What a joyous summer sound Has the swarming of the bees. As they break from hive or ground And go humming through the trees. Like the murmur of a breeze!

What a wild and gypsy way Of preferring wood and fen. Seeking forests deep and gray And their old-time life again, Far from hives and haunts of men.

What a joyous, pleasant hum, As the myriads break away. And their voices to us come Through the fragrant air of May, O'er the fields of making hay.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

The Dial's Literary Award

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your editorial on The Dial's literary award (December 14th), you said that The Dial's award is made to Sherwood Anderson "for his book called 'The Triumph of the Egg,' parts of which have appeared in The Dial." Actually, The Dial is making its award annually to one of its contributors on the basis of his work as a whole—the general character of his work—and not exclusively on the quality of his work in The Dial. It is not because we consider this particular book unworthy, but because we wish to avoid altogether the idea of a "prize" for any contribution to The Dial, that I am asking you to make this correction.

I am sure that we hope with you that the award will not degenerate into another engine of publicity. The publicity which comes to it, we like to think, is justifiable; and for a journal which has made it a point to care more for letters than for advertising, it is both ironic and agreeable.

Faithfully yours, (Signed) GILBERT SELDES, Managing Editor. New York, December 17, 1921.

January Clearances OF Women's, Misses' and Children's Apparel January White Sale OF Towels, Table Linens Bed Linens Fancy Linens White Goods Muslin Underwear Philippine Underwear etc. THE H. & S. POGUE CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO

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SUBMARINE CALLED AN "ANACHRONISM"

Committee for International Reduction of Armament Urges Ban on Undersea Warfare and the Outlawing of Poison Gases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Characterizing the submarine and chemical warfare as "anachronisms in this stage of civilization," the Committee for International Reduction of Armament, headed by Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston, urges its members to express their individual and collective sentiment for action against these elements of warfare in writing to the President, the members of the American delegation at the Washington Conference and others on the advisory committees to the meeting. Abolition of the submarine and poison gas, the committee points out, "is a fresh opportunity to work for outlawing war," and members are urged to support this work as well as interest others in it.

"We learn from reliable sources," a circular letter from the committee says, "that in the immediate future the Washington Conference is to take under consideration the place of submarines in warfare, and the use of poison gas. It is therefore imperative that we should write at once to President Harding and to Secretary Hughes—and, if possible, to all our delegates—that we stand for the rigorous control of the submarines and for the complete elimination of chemical warfare. Both are anachronisms in this stage of civilization."

"In view of the fact that on several occasions President Harding has expressed a wish for an association of nations, or for a continuance of such conferences as the one now being held in Washington, the time has come to press for an effectual world organization—not only to perpetuate but to develop what has been so auspiciously started."

"In our appeal for definite objects we should not fail to express our thankfulness for the strong stand taken by the President and Secretary Hughes on limitation of armaments, and for the fairness shown in dealing with the intricate problems of the Far East. We should make it clear, however, that we want the Conference to be held throughout up to the high standard which heartened us all at its opening."

Accompanying this appeal, the committee sends suggestions which should be embodied in letters to Washington. It is proposed that the communication to President Harding contain an expression of appreciation for the achievements thus far. It is suggested that it be pointed out that "the United States has a supreme opportunity to lead the world in abolishing the hideous system of war—no phases of which are more barbarous than chemical warfare and the warfare carried on by submarines." Leadership in the rigorous control or complete outlawing of the two factors is urged, and it is asserted that support will be given by the great majority of the people of the United States. Letters to delegation members, it is suggested, should embody much the same sentiments and urge the maintenance of the high standard already set.

SUGAR COMMISSION IN CUBA DISSOLVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Announcement that Alfredo Zayas, President of Cuba, had signed the decree dissolving the Sugar Finance Commission, effective on December 31, was received with pleasure here by the sugar men, who believe that the commission was a futile attempt to interfere with the law of supply and demand.

In the equity suit brought by the United States Government in 1910 to enforce the American Sugar Refining Company and others from violating the Sherman Law by restraining the trade in sugar, a decree has been prepared by which the defendants, if they accept it, will admit the action to have been justified at the time. Under this decree the defendants would be perpetually enjoined from violating the Sherman Law. In 1910 they were said to hold 72 per cent of the stock in the dominating sugar concerns. Now they are said to hold but 26 per cent.

STATE-OWNED FUEL SUCCESS IN DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HURON, South Dakota—That the coal mines belonging to South Dakota have been the means of saving to the people of South Dakota over \$250,000 annually in the price of the fuel, was claimed by Governor W. H. McMaster in an address before a convention of South Dakota grain dealers.

The Governor explained why the coal commission went into North Dakota, where they purchased a mine of 1,500,000 tons of coal for \$44,000—less than 3 cents a ton—rather than spend \$2,000,000 building transportation facilities to the only adequate coal fields in this State.

The State House at Pierre is daily saving \$10.30 on its fuel bill by using this state lignite coal; the state engineer reports that the Northern Normal, at Aberdeen, South Dakota, can save \$4500 annually by using this fuel; and the State has been able to effect a direct saving in the institutions coming under the jurisdiction of the board of charities and corrections of 30 cents per ton on all outside coal purchased because of having this state-owned fuel in the market as competition—a saving of \$8000 annually.

But the biggest saving is to the in-

dividuals, brought about through bringing coal from the state mines into South Dakota in competition with outside coal, and effecting a reduction of 30 cents per ton in the market. As there are 800,000 tons of coal used in the State annually this amounts to a direct saving of \$240,000 to the people of South Dakota on their fuel bills.

The State has thus far shipped from 100,000 to 125,000 tons of lignite coal to 193 towns scattered over the State at a reduction of \$1 per ton. By scattering this supply, the effect of reducing the prices of competitive coal generally, as above stated, has been brought about.

CAREER OF NOTED EDITOR IS CLOSED

Henry Watterson, Veteran of Older School of American Newspapermen, Passes Away

JACKSONVILLE, Florida—Colonel Henry Watterson, dean of American journalists, and editor and formerly part owner of the Louisville (Kentucky) Courier-Journal, for more than half a century, passed away here yesterday.

The veteran editor has been in Florida about six weeks, as was his annual winter custom. His sudden passing came as a surprise.

Among his more intimate friends and in the newspaper profession he was best known by the title "Marse Henry." In his half century of newspaper writing and management, Colonel Watterson earned the distinction of being one of the most able and fearless editors of his day.

He served through the Civil War in the army of the Confederacy, with the exception of a lapse of 10 months during which he published at Chattanooga, Tennessee, The Rebel, a semi-military publication. The paper came into instant popularity. It was outspoken and independent. The popularity according to the little army publication gave its publisher the inspiration which led to the larger field offered through the Louisville Journal in 1865.

In the army, Colonel Watterson served first as an aide to Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, and later was assigned to the staff of Gen. Leonidas Polk, and during the campaign between Generals Sherman and Johnston, he was chief of scouts on the Confederate side.

His great affection for Abraham Lincoln was well known. On one occasion he is quoted as saying "Let no southern man point his finger at me because I canonize Lincoln, for he was the one friend we had at court when friends were most in need." His lecture on "Lincoln" has been delivered in many cities throughout the country and before vast audiences, and in it Colonel Watterson took much pride in mentioning that on the morning of President Lincoln's inauguration he had the honor of standing beside him during the administering of the oath of office.

His first newspaper work of record was in the capacity of reporter and editorial writer on the Washington States, from 1858 to 1861. He served as editor of the Democratic Review during part of the same time, from 1861-1865. In 1865 the soldier-editor went to the Republican Banner in Nashville, where he remained until the time of his taking over the Louisville Journal in 1868. In the management of the Journal he had as his partner, W. N. Haldeman, and they soon afterward merged the Journal with the Courier and Democrat, under the name of the Courier-Journal. He continued as editor of the paper from that time until the time of his retirement in April, 1919.

He was an ardent friend of President Grover Cleveland, but opposed Cleveland's third nomination. His acceptance of the seat in Congress from 1876-7 was at the solicitation of Samuel J. Tilden, with whom he was closely allied. He declared political office "odious to my sense of freedom."

He sat in all the national conventions of the Democratic Party from 1872 to 1892, as a delegate-at-large from Kentucky, and presided over the convention that nominated Samuel J. Tilden in 1876. He opposed William Jennings Bryan for President in 1896, but four years later, when Mr. Bryan was again in the field, The Courier-Journal gave him a mild form of support, and eight years later it came out strong for the Nebraskan.

BALTIMORE PARES FIXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Acting at the conclusion of a brief hearing, the Public Service Commission has granted the United Railways & Electric Co. of this city the right to continue the 7-cent carfare during the year 1922. The hearing was the result of a fight to have the carfare reduced. In answer to a direct question as to whether the company would reduce carfares or extend the one-fare zones as its finances improve, the president stated that the one-fare zone would be extended for each line.

PERUVIAN PLAN APPROVED

LIMA, Peru (By The Associated Press)—The government of Bolivia has sent a note to the foreign offices of Peru and Chile approving the recent Peruvian proposal to submit to the arbitration of the United States the problem of the South Pacific, as the Tacna-Arica dispute, together with the complications involving Bolivia, is termed.

PEONAGE DECLARED ALARMING

AUGUSTA, Georgia—Peonage conditions in Richmond County were declared yesterday by United States Commissioner C. J. Skinner to be "most alarming." Mr. Skinner announced that he will recommend that a federal investigation be made.

CHINESE DEMAND SHANTUNG RAILWAY

While Placing Case Before Conference China's Claim to Be the Rightful Owner Is in No Way Retreated From

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Keen interest is being displayed in Chinese diplomatic circles here as the time approaches when matters vital to the future welfare of China will be finally dealt with at the Washington Conference. Ever since the early days of the great war, when Japan took over the Shantung territory and the interests of Germany in China, the latter has quietly held her time with true Eastern patience; and a high Chinese authority stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that in his opinion this patience is now about to be rewarded.

By every means in her power, Japan, it was stated, has endeavored to induce the Peking Government to enter into a compromise. Certain attractive offers have been made with regard to Chinese custom dues, leased territory and public buildings, all of which have been consistently refused on the grounds that they were purely subsidiary matters.

The vital question that remains to be settled between China and Japan—which the latter well knows and the rest of the world—the possession of the Shantung railway. The Chinese, it was stated, claim an incontestable right to the whole of this trunk line and its branches. The authorities at Tokyo have offered to withdraw the guards and turn it over to the Chinese for protection. No steps have yet been taken to fulfill this promise.

Cards on the Table

It is further stated that an offer has been made to work it as a joint enterprise. All of these offers Peking has steadfastly refused to entertain on the indisputable grounds that no power has a right to possess territory in China either by virtue of treaty or by force unless the specific consent of the Chinese Government has been obtained.

All that China desired in the matter was that the cards should be laid on the table at an impartial international meeting, and the Washington Conference has given this opportunity. A free and frank discussion has been further assured by the inclusion of Japan in the four-power pact.

As regards the limitation of armaments, China has little interest as far as the Chinese Army goes, for it was stated, she is willing to reduce her army to a police force, when international conditions justify it. As regards navies, her consuls lie open, and she can only trust to the honor of her neighbors not to use their ships as a means of coercion.

But when the proposal was made that the Anglo-Japanese alliance should be annulled and the four-power pact substituted, it was at once recognized that the time was near when Chinese rights must be recognized. The mere fact that Japan is a partner with America, France, and Great Britain gives her such an additional dignity that she could hardly refuse the expressed wish of her partners that China's claims should be heard.

In this China sees the opportunity to have the whole matter of the Shantung dispute settled once and for all. Such questions as customs, public buildings and leased territory can wait. Every endeavor will be made to concentrate attention on a discussion of the former German railway rights in the Shantung peninsula.

Spheres of Influence

In placing their case before the Washington Conference, the Chinese authorities are careful to point out that in doing so they in no wise prejudice nor retreat from their former standpoint as the rightful owners of the property under dispute. In fact, it was stated that the Chinese delegates would withdraw from the Conference rather than subscribe to a proposal which embodied continued Japanese occupancy or even consent to a Japanese share in control of the railway.

As regards the capital expended by Japan on the development and upkeep of the lines, the Chinese Government is willing to reimburse her in full. A. J. Balfour's statement that, as regards Great Britain, spheres of influence are a thing of the past is welcomed as another sign that the time has come when it will be admitted that "the sphere of influence," as maintained by Japan in the Shantung peninsula, should also be a thing of the past.

The withdrawal of foreign post offices—about 90 per cent of which are Japanese—is also looked upon by Chinese authorities as a hopeful sign that the purpose for which the Washington Conference was originally called will be fulfilled.

BUILDERS ACCUSED BY MR. UNTERMYER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Builders, as well as building trades unions, must clean house, and in the same way in which he has endeavored to assist the builders in breaking union dictation and abuses, Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood Committee, will try to rid the public of the "criminal combinations" that are now existing under the protection of the Building Trades Employers Association, and "that could not continue to exist if that protection were withdrawn."

As soon as Mr. Untermyer had sent to the unions a list of the abuses which they must correct, he sent a

copy of this list to the builders' association, saying that the union conditions were not so injurious to the public as the conditions still existing in the association.

Many convictions against members of the association have been found, some offenders receiving jail sentences, but Mr. Untermyer says "the association continues to be the breeding nest for these unlawful combinations." The governors of the association, he says, are either unwilling or unable to do anything to force these men within the law. Mr. Untermyer demands that the association's secretary, Samuel B. Donnelly, be dismissed, and charges him with being largely responsible for the "Brindellism" that dominated the association's councils.

The unions are to consider the Untermyer demands on them next Tuesday. The employers have not yet commented on the letter to their chairman.

TRAINMEN MAINTAIN HIGH EFFICIENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The railroad trainmen of the country have been able to maintain their work at a lower comparative increase in hours than the increase in tons of freight and passengers hauled. But the railroad shopmen have increased their hours out of all proportion to the increase in business of the roads.

These statements were revealed by Clyde M. Reed, chairman of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission, from a study of the statements submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission by L. E. Wetling, statistician for the Bureau of Railway Economics. The figures were submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the grain rate case brought by the Kansas commission.

The remarkable showing of the efficiency of the railroad trainmen and the inefficiency of the railroad shopmen is not to be expressed in dollars received in freight and passenger revenues or in the amount of money paid in wages. They are expressed in revenue tons of freight carried one mile and the number of revenue passengers carried one mile as showing the variations in the rate of the railroad and the actual hours of labor consumed in handling the traffic and taking care of the property.

"Naturally there should be some increase in the hours of labor necessary to move the increased freight and passenger traffic. But the hours required for the actual movement were not increased as rapidly as the traffic increased, while the hours consumed by the shopmen in handling the rolling stock increased out of all proportion to the increase in the traffic."

TAX REMOVAL MEANS BIG SAVING TO PUBLIC

BOSTON, Massachusetts—George C. Taylor, President of the American Railway Express, estimates that \$1,500,000 will be saved to the American public every month, with the elimination of the war tax on express shipments, effective the first of the new year. Mr. Taylor's statement is made public through W. A. Morris, local superintendent. He believes that it will have a tendency to stimulate business and thereby accelerate the rapidly improving conditions throughout the entire country. His statement follows:

"The American Railway Express Company handles approximately 1,000,000 shipments a day or nearly 400,000,000 shipments a year. The elimination of the tax will relieve the American Railway Express Company of an immense amount of labor which has been involved in calculating, entering on waybills and collection of tax, not to mention the expense of checking and accounting entailed.

"The Treasury Department has requested express carriers to advise all claimants who have claims pending, for overcharges, or who file such claims after December 31, 1921, that claims for refund of tax should be filed separately on Treasury Department Form No. 46 with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue within four years from the time tax was paid, claim being barred by statute of limitations if received after such time."

It is pointed out that the tax on all shipments forwarded "prepaid" on or before December 31, will be collected. On shipments forwarded "collect" and arriving on or after January 1, the tax will not be assessed.

UNION PACIFIC OFFERS BOYS SCHOLARSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The Union Pacific Railroad has announced that it will give 26 prizes in the form of scholarships in the Kansas Agricultural College next year for meritorious service in crop production among the boys of the State. The railroad will give the prizes, one in each county through which the road operates, to the boy who attains the ranking grades in club work during the year. The prize will be a scholarship worth \$75 and transportation to and from the college over the Union Pacific.

SALVADOR JOINS UNION

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador—Dispatches from Guatemala assert that the new legislative Assembly there has approved the pact of the Central American Union, as well as the appointment of deputies to the federal constituent Assembly and all other acts favoring the union taken by the recently overthrown Herrera administration. The Minister of Finance, the advices add, presented the assembly with a statement showing that the new government, on taking office had found the public Treasury bankrupt.

YONKERS PUBLICITY PLAN "FOOL PROOF"

Anti-Saloon Official Says Prohibition Can Be Enforced by Cooperation of Forces Regardless of Local Official Attitude

A previous article on the Yonkers Plan was published in The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday, December 22.

NEW YORK, New York—"There can be no permanent enforcement of law except through the regular channels of local self-government, by the officials charged by law with enforcement responsibility," according to the Anti-Saloon League of New York, in its recommendation of the Yonkers Plan of prohibition enforcement.

Two indispensable factors for its attainment stated are the support of enforcement by a majority of the active contributors to local public sentiment, and the continuous public knowledge of the exact facts as to the degree of local enforcement in the interest of intelligent operation. Other essentials for success are vision, common-sense firmness in the face of the importunity of the well-meaning who think loosely and are blind to experience or who have political, financial or personal ends to serve.

Yonkers Manual an Aid

If no organization exists to install the Yonkers Plan a group of pastes from churches which work in cooperation, one church or even one person in a church, either a pastor or a lay member with the right spirit—not the hatred of law violators but love for their victims—can begin by putting into the hands of members of the church copies of the Plan's prohibition enforcement manual with a personal reminder of the unescapable obligation to do everything possible to uphold the law. Thus one church can become interested, then others, and finally an organization effected. Women's organizations, young people's societies may take the lead, it is said, provided always that it is clearly understood that it is a citizens' movement.

Following the preliminary work a Yonkers Plan finance committee should be named, money raised and the one entrusted with executive responsibility should secure investigators and begin operations. With regard to detectives the plan warns that committees employing them must protect themselves by seeing that all the evidence is gathered and turned in, if there is any, before paying them, remembering also that the employment of a detective on the basis that he will receive no pay unless he obtains evidence will vitiate his evidence. Reports of detectives should be submitted in affidavit form. No settlement should be made before that is done, and detectives be made to understand that on no account are they to feign illness or injury as a means of obtaining liquor; that what is wanted is evidence of sales such as are made to ordinary drinkers.

Evidence for Public Only

As publicity is considered a chief feature of the Plan, specific recommendations are made regarding it. It is advised that names of investigators be not published; that copies, not the originals, of affidavits be given out for publication; that but one person should deal with detectives, know when they are coming, or are at work and be accessible to them at all times; that in general there be as little preliminary publicity as possible about the adoption of the Plan. After the first lot of evidence is secured it should be made public and the publicity kept going vigorously.

One important feature of the Plan emphasized by its advocates is that under no condition should a Yonkers Plan committee turn over its evidence to any public official for use in any legal proceeding. Such a committee comes into being because of suspicion of official neglect or worse and when it obtains evidence of such it would be treason to good government and violation of good faith to withhold that evidence from the public. Moreover, should a recent public official get a Plan committee to turn the evidence over to him instead of to the public while it is fresh and thus has new value he robs them of their only weapon against him and can laugh at their gullibility.

As soon as the work is well launched the only safe thing to do with facts obtained is to publish them. That newspapers be approached frankly and confidently on the assumption that they stand for enforcement of law is also urged, as it is believed that most newspapers and editors, even though they may be opposed to prohibition, stand for law enforcement. The Plan

manual adds that such copy is news and should not be paid for as advertising.

Valuable "Don'ts"

Concerning the necessary funds it is advised that money be raised largely by personal interviews but that meetings be held and leaflets be distributed in the cause. It is also felt that distribution of the Yonkers Plan Manual with its concise directions for an enforcement campaign will also help much.

If this Yonkers Plan is undertaken the league urges that it be strictly followed, that it be in no wise tampered with, as it is believed to be as nearly "fool proof" as is possible. Among "don'ts" issued in connection with it are: "Don't skimp on information; don't leave the field to crooks or trifiers; don't wait for the ideal; don't put slackers, cowards, self-seekers or cranks at the head; don't let ax-grinders get away with it; don't hesitate to oust the unfit; don't form an ecclesiastical organization; don't overlook any church; don't parley-act; don't plead for delay; don't subordinate public weal to official pride, feelings or stubbornness; don't sympathize improperly; don't be bluffed; don't hesitate to fight back hard; don't foster official laziness; don't float evidence during political fight; don't retain politically ambitious leaders; don't take too much for granted; don't think you are fighting liquor sellers only; don't quit."

HENRY FORD REFUSED RATE CUT ON COAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Henry Ford's attempt to reduce freight rates on coal 20 per cent along the line of his railroad, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, was disallowed yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The commission based its action on the ground that the reduction would constitute a discrimination against other mining territory, the coal product of which is sold in Toledo, Detroit and other cities along the Ford railroad.

The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton is financially ailing, the reduction, the commission said, but "a proper rate relationship between competitive groups, particularly on such a commodity as coal, is in many respects of greater importance to the shipping public than the measure of the rate itself. We would not be warranted in permitting the establishment of rates which would disrupt the rate relationship fixed by us and which has existed for many years."

INDUSTRY AIDED BY GOVERNMENT LOANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The War Finance Corporation is doing business at the rate of several million dollars a day, according to the annual report of that organization submitted yesterday to Congress.

Up to November 30, the date of the report, the corporation said, its advances for agricultural and live-stock purposes totaled more than \$2,000,000, of which the principal items were loans on cotton aggregating \$220,000, on grain \$16,000,000, live stock \$13,000,000, and for general agricultural purposes \$34,000,000.

Calling attention to the fact that its powers for financing agricultural credit relief were not broadened until last August, the corporation declared that it had perfected its organization of credit agencies in various sections of the country and by the latter part of October its machinery, both in Washington and in the field was completed.

Called upon to deal with an emergency situation resulting from the war, the corporation declared that "considering the magnitude of the task, it is felt that noteworthy results have been achieved."

Entirely aside from the direct financial aid extended, the corporation asserted it was rendering a helpful service from the psychological point of view.

VICE-GOVERNOR OF PHILIPPINES NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Formal announcement of the selection of Eugene Allen Gilmore to be Vice-Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, was made yesterday by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War. Mr. Gilmore is a professor in law at the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Gilmore, whose home is in Madison, Wisconsin, has been prominent in the legal profession, both as a practicing attorney and as a lecturer on allied subjects. He served in the latter capacity for some years at the University of the Philippines. In recent years he has published numerous volumes, as well as monographs, on special phases of jurisprudence.

MAINE'S GROWTH IN THE INDUSTRIES

State Commissioner Says Hydroelectric Power Development Is Attracting Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Maine's growth in the past decade has been along industrial lines and due to the increasing opportunities which the State is offering through its hydroelectric power development, according to Charles F. Flagg, recently appointed by Governor Baxter as a member of the Maine Water Power Commission.

"Maine has enjoyed this industrial growth because it could offer hydroelectric power," said Mr. Flagg. "This is proved by the fact that the greatest industrial agency in the State reports that in the last five years it has become the inevitable practice for every inquiry concerning factory locations to be accompanied by the question, 'What are the opportunities for getting cheap hydroelectric power?'"

"Now I believe that hydroelectric power is of such vital importance to Maine that the State should retain it within its boundaries. But accompanying that policy the State should, for the sake of its industrial growth, give every encouragement to its citizens to develop these water powers and produce this hydroelectric current."

"Governor Baxter and the water power commission during the last year have pointed out the need and value of water storage to this power development. Eminent engineers have long emphasized the vast importance of water storage. And the prolonged drought of the present season is a warning that everybody can read."

"But water storage requires cooperation, eminent domain and other things in which the State must help. There are, however, several ways in which the State can work this out; by direct action, by the creation of river-regulating districts or by other means. And one of the most satisfactory phases of our present situation is the increasing evidence of a desire to get together in some such way upon a sound, constructive policy for the encouragement of water power development in Maine."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Looking into the future with regard to the food supply of New England, Prof. G. E. Adams, dean of agriculture at Rhode Island State College, told the State Horticultural Society that agriculture in New England will become specialized in the production of dairy products, fruit of the best varieties and quality, poultry and vegetables. Comparing the relative values of western and New England land, Professor Adams said the increase in money value and decrease in fertility of the former reacts to the benefit of production from the latter.



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TARIFF ON BOOKS STRONGLY OPPOSED

Forney Bill Denounced by
American Library Association
—Proposed Law Would Even
Hit School Textbooks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Forney Tariff Bill is denounced as reactionary by the Conference of Eastern College Librarians in a statement prepared by Dr. M. L. Raney, librarian of Johns Hopkins University, and issued by Prof. Frederick C. Hicks, librarian of the Columbia Law School, and secretary of the conference which meets annually at Columbia.

The American Library Association and all important organizations of the United States whose membership has to do with books are joined in the attack upon the bill, according to this statement, also the publishers, who are quoted as saying that American bookshelves may despair of doing business. As for education, it is said that the liberal tendencies characteristic of tariff enactments for the past half-century would be reversed and the nation's policy for more than 50 years would be abandoned in some respects.

The nation's first tariff enactment, that of July 4, 1789, placed a duty of 5 per cent upon all books, but in the following year immigrants' books were placed upon the free list, where they have remained ever since. The Forney bill is the first attack upon them since that time, according to this statement, which points out that the proposed bill would exact similar tribute, for the first time since April, 1816, of the libraries if they order more than two copies of a book. And an individual would have to pay duty on all his books published in other countries, regardless of date or language, which he has not had to do for 51 years.

Experts Would Be Needed

This bill, it is pointed out, would remove from the free list textbooks used in schools and other educational institutions and would, in addition, reject the invoice in favor of an American valuation which would prove expensive because high-priced experts would be required. Throughout tariff history the matter of book importation has never been a partisan issue and parties have vied with one another in liberalizing the law.

Librarians are exercised about the bill, according to this statement, chiefly because of the effect upon prices and the increase of red tape. The duty is stated as 15 per cent but the average difference in the cost of publication in the United States and in England is set at about 60 per cent, although in many cases it is known to run above 100 per cent.

Beyond the 20-year limit English books can be had at English prices in New York, just as French and German books have always been so available, but with the duty and the difference in prices the result would be, librarians believe, that while individuals pay these large prices, librarians, to dodge them, would be obliged to import. They add that libraries are under continual threat from the publishers that the right of importation may be defeated through copyright legislation, as had been several times attempted in the last three decades, and which, they say, is being attempted again at the present time. Should this succeed and the Forney bill pass with the American valuation clause, libraries would be completely at the mercy of American importing publishers. Increased red tape, they add, would include taking an oath of free entry in order to get in any foreign publication.

Librarians argue that now is the time when young American scholarship has its opportunity to gather rich source material of Europe because of the depreciation of foreign exchange and that those engaged in research and in the training of the young will have to pay 20 per cent duty on all they buy from abroad, while if the American valuation plan goes through in many cases the duty will amount to more than the bill for the goods. Under such conditions it is believed that American bookshelves can hardly risk buying up European libraries in bulk. Why, they ask, should there not be free admission of books as well as of art?

IMMIGRATION LAW VIOLATORS GO BACK

PORTLAND, Maine.—Half a dozen or more families who entered this country in violation of the immigration laws have been deported to various parts of the Province of Quebec from Biddeford and Lewiston, Samuel H. Howes, United States Inspector, in charge of the Maine immigration district, has announced.

This is the start of a "clean-up campaign," he said, to check the illegal entry of aliens who are crossing from that Province into Maine in automobiles over crossroads so as to avoid immigration officers stationed along the border. Thorough investigations in all the industrial centers of the State are being conducted.

Many are eluding by submitting to examination but fear being turned back, he explained. Others are illiterate, and, realizing they would not be permitted to enter, are paying from \$50 to \$100 to have automobiles transported then illegally across the border.

FOUNTAIN FOR COLE'S HILL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts.—Erection of a fountain on Cole's Hill, opposite the new portico over Plymouth Rock, is proposed by the Daugh-

ters of the American Revolution in an offer received by the Pilgrim Society at its annual meeting. The offer was referred to the trustees. The New England Society of New York was extended a vote of thanks for the stone front which was placed on Pilgrim Hall during the past summer.

"BONUS AND BEER" PLAN IS ATTACKED

Anti-Saloon League Leader Says
He Doubts if Service Men
Will Be Misled Into Pulling
Brewers' Chestnuts Out of Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"The 'bonus and beer' proposal which appeared yesterday in the daily press throughout the country may react against the soldiers' bonus," said Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The unwisdom of many of the wet leaders was never more clearly evidenced than in the proposed plan. Modify the Volstead Act so as to permit beer and wine, tax these products sufficiently to raise \$500,000,000 and use this revenue to pay the bonus—that seems to be the plan. Doubtless it originated in the brewery organizations, and is merely an attempt to induce the soldier boys to pull a few chestnuts out of the fire for the benefit of these brewers."

"I doubt if our boys will be misled to the extent of advocating the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment in order to fund the proposed bonus. First of all, thousands of service men will resent the idea of being paid from the bar-tenders' till. To attempt to link up the bonus to the brewery will be abhorrent to many of the boys who have not forgotten the war-time record of certain brewers. They will recall the investigation made by the United States Senate, a report of which was published by the government under the illuminating title, 'Brewing Interests and German Propaganda.' The Senate investigating committee in its summary of the findings stated:

"That the brewing and liquor interests furnished large sums of money for the purpose of secretly controlling newspapers and periodicals. That with a view of using it for their own political purposes they contributed large sums of money to the German-American Alliance, many of the membership of which were disloyal and unpatriotic. That they have subsidized articles of recognized standing in literary circles to write articles for many standard periodicals. That to suppress and coerce persons hostile to and to compel support for them they have resorted to an extensive system of boycotting unfriendly American manufacturing and mercantile concerns."

"I know of no surer method of killing the bonus than to make it contingent on the readmission of beer and wine. Multiplied thousands of citizens who look with favor upon the soldiers' bonus would be compelled to oppose it so long as it is definitely tied up to a plan which inevitably means the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment and the complete break-down of national prohibition."

"In my opinion," said Mr. Davis, "this press article was put out as a 'feeler' just to see what the reaction would be. If no wide-spread objection is offered by the people, the next step will be taken. Viewed solely from a political standpoint, it would be suicidal for the Republican Administration to accede to this plan. It would almost certainly result in an overwhelming defeat of the party at the next election."

"If it is true as implied in the press statements that the Treasury Department looks with more or less complicity upon this scheme it will be advisable for the President to free his Administration from stigma by announcing his unalterable opposition to this subtle attempt to reinstate the brewery."

MORE COOPERATIVE FUNDS ARE TRACED

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Mrs. Edith Parker, wife of Harrison S. Parker, head of the Cooperative Society of America, and Charles C. Higgins, former grocer of Columbus, Ohio, have annexed as private property at least one of the society's auxiliary concerns, it has been learned from the receiver's report on the defunct society.

Of 10,000 shares of stock in the Great Western Securities Corporation, Mrs. Parker and Mr. Higgins own all but two shares, according to the report; both persons are missing.

They also are said to have received more than half of \$11,337,865 collected from the sale of beneficial certificates, as commission.

FOOD COSTS NEARLY CONSTANT
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Food costs for the average family in the United States were 1 per cent lower in November than in October, according to Labor Department estimates. For the year since November, 1920, the department reported, retail food prices have increased 23 per cent, on an average. Since November 15, 1913, to date, however, there has been an average increase of 45 per cent.

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ELSTOW, BUNYAN'S EARLY HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

One mile and a half south of Bedford town stands the village of Elstow, so closely associated with the life of John Bunyan, who was born in 1628 in a cottage at Harrowden, a hamlet in the meadows to the east. His birthplace was long since pulled down, but there yet stands in Elstow village street that other cottage where he lived from 1649 to 1655.

In all that time, to this day, Elstow has remained rural, for Bedford has expanded in every direction save southward. Elstow is not a hospitable



Elstow Church

place. There is an inn, it is true, and one tiny general shop, and there is reputed to be a baker's, but it is not discoverable by the stranger.

Elstow owes its name to the ancient Benedictine convent of St. Helena, and the great parish church was that of this religious house; but the unfortunate letter "H" was dropped by the atchless so early that even in Domesday Book the place name is written "Elneston." The Bunyans were long settled there. They were sons of this Bedfordshire soil from very early times; being first heard of at Pollox-hill, nine miles south, in the twelfth century. They were "Bulngnan," "Bunyan" and "Bunian" before the finally-accepted spelling was adopted; and the earliest form suggests that in very remote times they came from France.

In 1327, a William Boynan was living at Harrowden, and was a person of substance. We are thus left to suppose that in all these centuries they had steadily declined in worldly gear; for the father of John Bunyan was, as his son after him, a brazier and tinker.

Where the boy received his schooling we do not know. The Harpur schools in Bedford date from 1566, 62 years before Bunyan's birth; and he may have been educated there. During his brief career as a soldier, Bunyan was at the siege of Leicester in 1645, but on what side he served he does not tell us. Macaulay says, and also Dr. John Brown, Bunyan's most ample biographer, supposes that he was in the parliamentary army. But others consider that he served with the Royalists; which indeed seems the most likely, for it must not be forgotten that this man who expended his energies in after life in preaching and who endured prison for expounding the Scriptures, was as a youth the wildest of his native village. At the time time to accept absolutely, as a literal statement, Bunyan's own description of himself as at that period "the very ringleader in all manner of vice and ungodliness" would be to fall into a very gross estimate. Even so did St. Paul describe himself as "the chief of sinners." This self-abasement in after years brought its own penalty; and Bunyan himself was constrained to declare passionately, in face of certain detractors, that he had never been in the literal sense, "a profligate."

Those were the times when Sunday sports and games, enjoined by the authorities after church service, were played on Elstow village green, which still stretches between the street and the church. There you may yet see that old red brick building which some think was once a guesten-hall of the convent and afterward became the Moot Hall and village school. Hard by is the remaining part of the village cross. Beside this relic he was one Sunday playing the old game of "cat," and had just struck the wooden cat when he imagined he heard a voice from heaven saying, "Wilt thou leave thy sins and go to heaven, or have thy sins and go to hell?" This marked the beginning of that complete change of life which he narrates with such eloquence in "Grace Abounding."

One of his greatest joys had been in

bell ringing in the ground floor of that belfry tower which stands so curiously detached on the north side of the church. He was persuaded that this, too, was a vain practice, he won at last, and was publicly baptized in the River Ouse. But these experiences were long, and it was not until 1655 that he left Elstow for Bedford, there to begin his ministry. He still followed his trade of tinker, but the members of the congregation, finding he had "the gift of utterance," placed him in the forefront. Hundreds came to hear him, and his days of village life at Elstow were exchanged for preaching in Bedford and in all highways and hedges of that and the neighboring shires.

And what of the chief landmarks of

town of Vanity were diametrically opposite and could not be reconciled? But there can be no mistaking the two actual mansions that Bunyan had in thought when he wrote of "the very stately palace, the name of which was Beautiful, and it stood just by the highway-side." In this house Christian was entertained, and "they desired him to stay till the next day also; and then, said they, we will, if the day be clear, show you the Delectable Mountains." So "when the morning was up, they had him to the top of the house and bled him look south; so he did and behold at a great distance, he saw a most pleasant, mountainous country—beautiful with woods, vineyards, fruits of all sorts, flowers also, with springs and fountains very delectable to behold." He was thinking of those hills

of Chiltern which are to Bedfordshire

folk mountains indeed; and the "stately palace" is a composite picture formed from the mansion of Houghton Conquest, seven miles from Elstow, and from Elstow Place or Hillersdon Manor, whose ruins stand adjoining the south side of the church. You cannot, indeed, see the Chilterns from Elstow, or only very faintly from a roof-top; but the Hillersdon mansion was exactly the kind of place to capture the imagination of Bunyan, who, of course, was familiar with it, from his youth up. It was new then, having been built on the site of the Abbey House and with the Abbey materials, in the time of James I, by Sir Thomas Hillersdon. Its Renaissance architecture, a new fashion in those days, would have impressed Bunyan, as a remarkable contrast from its Gothic surroundings; and it was, in fact, exceptionally fine in detail, as the porch of the existing ruins proves. By tradition the design was that of Inigo Jones, the foremost architect of the time. The delicate stone carving of the porch, still exhibiting the Hillersdon arms, three bulls' heads on a chevron, and the fantastic masks, show almost as clearly as when first cut. The ruins, indeed, stand almost by the highway-side; the house having been approached by a short avenue from the main road.

NEW POLITICAL PLAN MOOTED IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Those in close touch with the political situation in Ontario are of the opinion that the day is not far distant when some working arrangement will be arrived at by which the Liberals in the Ontario Legislature will throw in their lot with the Farmer Government. At the present time the Liberal Party in the Legislature is without a leader. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent has discussed the matter with several of the leading members of the party and one and all of them have acknowledged that there is not at present a man in sight, either inside or outside of the Legislature, who can successfully lead the party. F. Wellington Hay, Liberal member for Perth, who is acting leader, informed The Christian Science Monitor

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CONGRESSIONAL ACT FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF

Herbert Hoover Announces Bids
Will Move From Atlantic
Ports Within Ten Days With
Foodstuffs for Volga Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Food purchased for the relief of the Volga famine sufferers under the congressional authorization of \$20,000,000 embodied in the bill passed by the Senate on Tuesday, will be moving from Atlantic ports to Russia within eight or ten days, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, announced yesterday that bids had been asked of the whole grain trade—announcements to this effect were sent out recently to all middle western newspapers. Bids will be received this afternoon from "anyone who has the product to sell, and will guarantee to deliver it on board ship in 10 days," according to Secretary Hoover.

The distribution of the supplies purchased under the congressional authorization will be in the hands of the American Relief Administration and the purchase of grain will be in the hands of a buying commission to be set up immediately, who will see to it that every section of the United States benefits equally from the purchases made. It was stated by Mr. Hoover that the entire Congressional appropriation will be spent in the actual purchase of food, all overhead expenses being borne by the American Relief Administration out of private resources.

An important development in the Russian situation is that the Soviet Government is to take a more active part than heretofore, in importing foodstuffs to the Volga region. It was announced by Secretary Hoover yesterday that as a result of negotiations which have for some time been in progress between the American Relief Administration and the Soviet authorities, an arrangement has been made by which the remainder of the unpurchased gold taken from the old Russian Imperial Treasury shall be spent in buying foodstuffs for the people of the Volga district, who are in a critical condition, owing to total failure of crops. About \$10,000,000, it is estimated, will be raised for this purpose by the Soviet authorities.

It was pointed out by Mr. Hoover yesterday that the amount of food which can be bought for Russian relief in this country, with its consequent effect on the American grain market, depends largely on the amount which can be gotten in the Volga region with existing transportation facilities, which can be squeezed through the "neck of the bottle," as it was put. There may be some difficulty with inadequate facilities for handling large quantities of grain, after it is received at Baltic ports. These ports, according to Mr. Hoover, have always been grain exporting ports; how expeditiously they can handle large imports remains to be seen.

It is felt that the buying of large quantities of American grain for Russia will have a decided salutary effect on the overstocked native market.

ENROLLMENT IS LIMITED

BURLINGTON, Vermont.—Announcement has been made by President Guy W. Bailey of the University of Vermont that it will probably be necessary next year to limit the freshman enrollment to 300 students owing to the large number of applications. The present total enrollment exceeds 1000, about 80 per cent being from Vermont. It will be the policy hereafter to limit the attendance in each department according to class room and teaching facilities.

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CONTINUATION OF MOROCCO DEBATE

Speeches Reveal Lack of Cooperation on the Part of the Military Commanders During Operations in Spanish Zone

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—It seemed to the Chamber at one time that the Viscount de Eza, War Minister in the Dato Government and War Minister still at the time that the Melilla disaster occurred in Morocco, was inclining to show that General Berenguer was less acquainted with what was proceeding at the Melilla end of the zone while he was at his headquarters at Tetuan, than had been supposed. Later, in his very protracted and detailed exposition of all the circumstances, as they were known, that led up to the series of reverses that began at Anual, he indicated that while the High Commissioner had contemplated a forward movement, and it was all understood between them, though no date had been fixed, General Silvestre, the Commandant-General at Melilla, seemed to have acted on his own initiative and entered upon a purely military and aggressive movement while the High Commissioner was deeply occupied with a series of operations of his own at the Tetuan end of the zone—operations round Beni Arou that had been brilliantly successful.

All Demands Met

Nothing unpleasant, he said, was being anticipated in those times. It had been stated that General Silvestre was converting himself into an autonomous entity and was asking for reinforcements. But the government was not going to send him any reinforcements. He, the Viscount, had said that if any more men were going to be sent to Morocco at that time and in those circumstances, some other Minister of War than himself would have to do it. He did not believe that Spain wanted any bellicose advances, preferring rather to economize both with money and men. Not a word was spoken or written to him about any uneasiness in the zone between June 8 and July 21, when the outbreak occurred.

There was a story that many letters had been received in Madrid stating what was going to happen, but no indication, no detail, ever reached him, the War Minister. Every day before the outbreak at Anual the automobiles were running along the roads and there was nothing abnormal. Officers and soldiers were being given leave; how should so much leave have been given if any trouble had been anticipated? As many as 6000 soldiers had such leave. Credits and other things in connection with Morocco were being discussed immediately before. Everything that was asked for was being sent. He, as War Minister, was not refusing men in the ordinary way; in July the Melilla command had 25,700 of them. He had increased the strength of the native police by 2000 men and had added more than 5000 men to the various departments. The budget had authorized 65,000 men in the whole of Spanish Morocco and he had put 71,000 there. Everything that was asked for in Morocco was given.

Rank of General Berenguer

In the concluding part of his statement the former War Minister referred to further appeals for material by General Silvestre, saying he would deal with these later in the debate. The question also arose as to the rank of General Berenguer and the desirability of promoting him. On that point he had felt himself attached to the system of seniority, owing to the adverse criticism and charges of favoritism that promotion by selection occasioned. Nevertheless the question was considered at a Cabinet meeting, and it was decided that General Berenguer must either have promotion or be conceded the Military Grand Cross, and now he, the Viscount, entirely approved of the proposition of the present government to promote him. The horrors of the recent disaster and the fact that there was a shortage of material and the soldiers were without instruction was due to the military law of 1918, about which more would be said later. There was much applause from the Conservative side of the Chamber when the Viscount de Eza finished his speech.

Pampering the Moors

The debate then becoming general, Mr. Batos entered upon an impassioned but useless denunciation of the "infamous barbarity" of the Rifian tribesmen who had assassinated so many Spaniards, and declared that Spain had committed a fundamental error in Morocco in pampering the Moors with every kind of consideration, while at the same time not applying the requisite energy to them. He praised General Silvestre, spoke of his rapid methods of procedure and instanced the taking of Monte Maura as one of the most important ever in the African campaign. The evils of Spanish disorganization were, unfortunately for him, accentuated in General Silvestre's time. But General Silvestre committed the error of placing all his strength and everything in the Annual line, leaving his rear guard stripped, because he knew the menace of Abd el Krim after the taking of Abarran. This was not merely want of foresight but was an excess of confidence.

The appearance in the debate of Indalecio Prieto, the Socialist deputy of Bilbao, was very keenly anticipated, for, besides being a very trenchant speaker, who has had considerable effect upon parliamentary argument since he was first elected to the Cortes two or three years ago, it was known that he has recently been twice to Melilla conducting investigations

of his own upon causes, effects, and general conditions. When his robust figure was raised on the Left the Chamber at once gave deep attention; it expected some cold truths, and it was not disappointed. He immediately attacked the Premier, Mr. Maura.

Losses at Melilla

After such a disaster as that of Melilla, they had witnessed, he said, the barrenness of Mr. Maura's presentation to the chamber. The Ministry should have come to tell them the truth, but even yet they did not know how many sons the nation had lost in the disaster. Then, himself stating figures, he said that in Melilla in July there were 24,332 men and in August 11,140. There had been 15,193 losses, and of these 8663 were European-Spanish. According to some other reckonings the European losses amounted to more than 10,000.

The fruit of want of foresight and anarchy were the 8000 killed that had fallen about Melilla. One of the greatest services lent to the crown in this most unfortunate reign was that of the Viscount de Eza assuming the responsibility for the disaster. An attempt had been made to eliminate the appearance of duality between General Silvestre and the High Commissioner. Circumstances and respect for them would cause him to be gentle in his judgments, but General Silvestre was after all only a collaborator. All the responsibility must not be cast on that impetuous character, a warrior of the old school, without any special gifts.

Not Prepared for Protectorate

Responsibility, Mr. Batas declared, really dated from the time of the command of General Silvestre at Larache, when the struggle with Raisuli began. While General Maura was conducting negotiations with Raisuli, General Silvestre obstructed them, and when Raisuli was disposed to surrender and to come to Spain to pay homage to the King, the policy adopted by General Silvestre as commander of Larache was war in the western zone, a policy that at last placed Melilla itself in danger.

Mr. Batas asked for the punishment of the Rifians up to the third generation; he forgot that the hymn of "Els Segadors" in Barcelona prayed in the name of the Regionalists that those who impeded their independence should be mowed down with a scythe! Not in that way was a Protectorate mission to be accomplished. So Mr. Maura and the Count de Romanones said that the Spanish mentality was not prepared for a Protectorate. They went to Africa to the sound of conquest. Mr. Maura had said that they ought to occupy the coast alone; but they could not forget that to the south of the Spanish zone was France which, under the pretext of protecting her own Protectorate, would occupy part of the Spanish zone.

Problem of Prisoners

From this point Mr. Prieto proceeded to make his special revelations. To begin with he said that of the material that had been lost in the disaster no fewer than 60 guns had gone over into the French zone, and for some quixotic reason Spain would not buy them back as she might do. Spanish agents had repurchased artillery mules that had likewise gone over into the French zone, but curiously enough they did not wish to buy the guns.

Due attention also must be given, he said, to the problem of the prisoners. He read a letter in which it was said that new only money was asked for the ransom of those prisoners, and Abd el Krim was not making the other conditions as formerly. Four million pesetas, it was said, was asked for the ransom of the prisoners, but "the government did not wish to give anything at all. Money for ransom being refused, under the pretext that such money was needed for material of war, why had the government endeavored to ransom the staff of the mining company out there? To abandon the prisoners in the way that was being done was a new proof of governmental cowardice. In what were the poor prisoners to blame? There was a double reason for rescuing them, and it was the same with those who were blame-worthy as with those who were heroes.

Then he proceeded to an all-round condemnation of the organization and arrangements at Melilla. The hospital arrangements, he said, were shocking; but, apart from these, there were happily six or seven heroines there, including the Duquesa de la Victoria, to look after the heroes. The Minister of Marine had acquired a tank vessel in England to carry water from Malaga to Melilla, and a great deal had been heard about that purchase some time ago but not much recently, the truth being that the vessel drew too much water to get alongside the jetty at Melilla, so there she lay outside the harbor unable to approach and unable to discharge the cargo of water that she had "brought along from England!" Everything at Melilla was in a state of disorganization, and the Rifians knew of it and took advantage of it. The Moor was perspicacious and astute, and Spain had hurt him in his religion and afforded him the spectacle of military and administrative orgies. The state of things at Melilla had been scandalous in the extreme.

RAILROAD WAGES CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—At a meeting of the New Haven County Employers Association here, C. L. Bardo, general manager of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, said that wage reductions proposed by the system contemplated a decrease of \$7,000,000 a year in the present pay roll.

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AUSTRALIA'S NEW ARBITRATION PLAN

W. M. Hughes and the State Premiers Unanimously Agree on Recasting of Present System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—A conference in Melbourne of the state premiers and the Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, has resulted in a unanimous agreement for the recasting of the arbitration systems of Australia, federal and state. The state parliaments will now be asked to pass legislation giving effect to this scheme.

The conflicts between federal and state industrial tribunals have called forth bitter protests from the states, and the Liberal Premier of South Australia, Mr. Barwell, who was mainly responsible for the calling together of the premiers, has not hesitated to urge the abolition of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. Overlapping and clashing jurisdictions have reflected on arbitration as the means of industrial peace and employers have taken strong exception to the fact that workers could go from court to court and use the decision in one state to force a decision in another. All such grievances the new scheme is designed to avoid.

Work Before New Court

The parliaments of the six states will be asked to pass laws giving the federal Parliament power to establish a court constituted by Commonwealth and state judges. This new court would have jurisdiction to determine the basic wage and the standard hours of labor in any or all industries. Equally important would be its function as an industrial court of appeal, empowered to hear and determine appeals from awards, orders, or determinations of Commonwealth or state industrial tribunals or authorities. The third function of this combined court would be to determine what industries shall be considered "federal." Persons employed by a state or by a state instrumentality are excepted from the jurisdiction of the court in regard to appeals.

As soon as the states have passed their laws, the Commonwealth will enact legislation removing from the jurisdiction of the present Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, which will continue to function in addition to the combined court, all employees of a state or a state instrumentality and all industries that had not been defined by the combined court as federal industries. Thus the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court will be confined to disputes in federal industries.

Commenting on the effect of the resolutions unanimously agreed to, the Prime Minister declared that if the plan were adopted there would be no future clashing of jurisdiction and no playing off of one court against another, while federal disputes would be so defined as to make it impossible for any misapprehension to arise or for any constitutional or legal difficulty. The courts would have to deal with matters of fact, and the ambit of authority of each court would be clearly defined. The one final court of appeal would settle all questions of unfair competition between the states and would remove the doubt and uncertainty in the minds of employers and employees. While unanimity would be obtained in essentials—the basic wage and the hours of work—the elasticity essential to the widely differing circumstances of a continent would be assured.

Room Left for Improvement

The Prime Minister said that it must not be assumed that he regarded the agreement as the ideal solution of a position admittedly complex, difficult and unsatisfactory. While it was quite possible that the forthcoming federal convention would make a recommendation to the people, who might approve it, for an alteration of the federal constitution to bring in changes such as that decided upon by the assembled premiers in Melbourne, yet Australia was confronted with a situation which permitted of no delay. The present industrial conditions, arising out of the war and accentuated by the conflicting and overlapping jurisdictions of federal and state industrial systems, were a positive menace to Labor and Capital alike and called for immediate remedy. The facts that the motions were unanimously agreed to and that the states had consented to introduce the necessary legislation at the earliest possible moment were proof that all parties regarded the matter as at once vital and urgent.

It remains to be seen, however, whether Capital or Labor will be as unanimous as the premiers in their indorsement. The antagonism between the Premier of South Australia and the Labor Party, for instance, may not make it easier for the Labor premiers of New South Wales and Queensland to convince the party caucus, which is usually the power behind the Ministry, that anything of which Mr. Barwell approves could possibly be anything but inimical to the interests of the worker.

Mr. Dooley, the New South Wales Premier, stated on his return to Syd-

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ney that he intended to submit the decision of the conference of his Cabinet at the earliest possible moment. "The agreement with respect to industrial arbitration," he said, "involving among other things complete control by the state of their own instrumentalities, will require sanctioning legislation by both the Commonwealth and state parliaments."

BRITISH WOMEN SOLICIT FINANCIAL AID FOR AUSTRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England.—When the whole world is animated by the ideals of the Manchester branch of the Women's International League, it has been asserted, war will be no more. After a year of tireless activity, during which members of the executive had visited Ireland to ascertain at first hand the facts of the Irish situation; America, to tell the Washington Committee of Inquiry on Ireland their experience in Ireland; and Austria, to meet in conference their sisters from all parts of the world, the branch members gathered together in the Memorial Hall, Albert Square, to hold their annual meeting.

Miss Margaret Ashton presided, and in the course of her remarks said that the members of the Women's International League throughout the world were determined that, so far as they could prevent it, there would in the future be no such awful calamity as that which fell upon the world in 1914. "We mean," she said, "to instruct the men and women of every country in the ways of peace instead of the ways of war. We will make it plain that war is unnatural, and we will make it plain that peoples of the world wish to be friends. There is a friendly feeling in humanity. If only it could be expressed over the heads of the governments who are not friendly."

Miss Ashton deplored the false ideas about war which were planted in the minds of young people. They who had been through a war knew that it had no glamour, but the false idea was encouraged and often aided by toy soldiers, which parents foolishly bought for their children. The Women's International League operating in 34 different countries was a great engine for peace, for it brought people together from all parts of the world. It stood for the education of the peoples in common humanity. Understanding between peoples would lead to peace and good will throughout the world, therefore she was a great believer in an international language, which she thought the League of Nations ought to establish.

Miss Levitus, an English resident in Austria since 1895, speaking on the present economic state of Austria, said that while she gratefully acknowledged the splendid relief work of the British and American nations, she wished it had been done in the quiet and unobtrusive manner of the Friends and not with a display of Union Jacks and Stars and Stripes. Austria, she said, was on the verge of collapse, waiting and waiting for the promised credits which never came. Today the krona was worth 12,000 to the English pound, and to give an idea of what that meant, Miss Levitus said that for her flat in Vienna, which before the war cost her £50 a year, she now paid £8 a year. This rate of exchange was, of course, disastrous, and she implored the outside world to come to Austria's aid at once. One of the best ways of assisting Austria was to send raw materials from which she could produce some of the goods for which she is famous. Of her experience of Austrian people before and during the war, Miss Levitus had much to say.

She characterized them as a lovable and peace-loving people. During the war she spoke in English, lectured in English, and read English books in the tramcars and trains, and was never once insulted or interfered with. She had perfect freedom and was treated with great respect by everybody. Noted as a center of culture and learning, it was little wonder that the common people of Vienna were studious and well informed. A Scottish friend whom she had invited to address a class of working women on English literature was very surprised when, at the end of his lecture, he was asked by several of the women why he had not mentioned this or that book or author.

GUATEMALA ELECTION SET

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador.—The de facto government of Guatemala, which came into power during the recent revolution, will hold elections for president between May 21 and 27, 1922, according to advices received here. General Orellana was chosen provisional President by the Guatemalan national assembly after the revolution which overthrew the régime of former President Herrera.

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STABILITY IS AIM OF BRITISH UNION

Lord Askwith, President of the Middle Classes Union, Says Organization Is Endeavoring to Find a Trade Solution

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Although the members of the Middle Classes Union have not been called to many meetings during the summer months, there has been no diminution in the activity of the movement. While strictly maintaining its non-party attitude, the union is always endeavoring to find solutions for the many great problems of the day, always with a keen desire to prevent the betterment of one section of the community at the expense of another, realizing that cooperation, not disintegration, is the only way in which these great national crises can be met and mastered.

Lord Askwith, President of the Middle Classes Union, has recently made a special tour in Devonshire and Cornwall, addressing a series of meetings at Exeter, Tiverton, Torquay, Penzance, Truro and Plymouth. At Plymouth, in addition to a mass meeting at which about 2500 people were present, a conference was held, attended by chairmen and delegates from all the branches within the two counties, and great deal of interest and enthusiasm was manifested.

Union Has Come to Stay

In his speeches Lord Askwith pointed out that the Middle Classes Union was a movement that had come to stay, and that in the trade revival which must come about, the Middle Classes Union could do as much as any set of people to achieve this. It could exercise influence on the side of common sense, and not on the side of wild men who desired to upset the country by internal strife. His Lordship showed that until Great Britain got down to the point where she could actually exchange her goods with other people for theirs, at prices which would suit both parties, Great Britain would always be in the "difficulty" of either increasing her debt or trying to recover herself by issuing more paper money, which was the way to downfall.

Suppose assistance were given to certain trades to get started again, he asked. Were goods to be manufactured at the same high cost as at present, a price beyond the capacity of the impoverished nations to pay, and in a market limited in the sense that the number of purchasers was lessened—limited also by the keen competition which came from Belgium, Germany, the United States, and France?

With regard to the great outstanding problem of unemployment, the president said that industries should deal with their own unemployment rather than have to call the State in. The fact that there is a difference of 44 per cent between wholesale and retail prices, in Ireland bread is 25 per cent dearer than in England, although the price of flour has been considerably reduced. Coal in Dublin costs the consumer over £3 per ton while foreign countries can buy the ton wholesale at a little more than £1. A boycott of profiteering firms is advised, and in this the town of Wicklow has taken the lead by rebelling against the exorbitant charge of 12s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet for gas. The whole town has taken to burning oil and is holding out until the gas company drops its charges 100 per cent.

Right People for Right Work

Lord Askwith maintained that unemployment relief would not be properly given through the officials of the labor exchange, who could not become fully acquainted with the details of each case. It was for the people of a locality to endeavor to see that the right people were relieved and the right class of work undertaken. There were people receiving doles and grants at present, and they knew it, who ought not to be receiving them at all. Unless the matter was taken up by the community itself and unless the middle classes aroused themselves out of

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their apathy and took interest in what was happening, the government would find more difficulty in carrying out the work entrusted to it.

Ministers, he said, could not invent work. There were people who thought that the government had a bottomless purse, but they would find more inflation of money or more taxes unless they did as much as they could in their localities to organize plans such as the Middle Classes Union put forward. What was it the middle interests wanted at the present time, His Lordship asked? They wanted stability. After a great war they did not want the country to be upset again and again by strikes and lockouts. They had had enough of them.

In the first eight months of this year, His Lordship said, had been 477 strikes. The habit had been to hand everything over to the government, but the government could not do everything without a greater increase of bureaucracy, and that meant that people found themselves interfered with more and more in their domestic lives, and with more and more officials to look after them. At the present time half the country was looking after the other half and having to pay for it.

Trade Recovery Slow

If they wanted to avoid excess of expenditure, Lord Askwith said, it was necessary to do more for themselves and not throw everything upon the government. The Prime Minister had made the statement that since the armistice there had been a slow but gradual recovery, but Lord Askwith thought that probably Great Britain would have gained the stability she desired a great deal more quickly if it had been recognized that after the ruin of a great war, it was necessary to economize both time and expenditure.

Lord Askwith will attend a series of meetings which have been arranged in the northern counties in the near future. The Middle Classes Union has issued a parliamentary questionnaire to all its branches, based on the resolutions passed in the grand council, dealing with national expenditure, administration, taxation, and cost of living, intended for the use of branches at parliamentary elections. There is also a municipal questionnaire, dealing with matters of local interest, such as municipal waste, the revision of war bonuses, the deferring of additional expenditure on education until economic stability is restored, the willingness of a body of citizens to maintain public services in case of strikes and lockouts. These questions will be put to candidates and will determine the support of the members of the Middle Classes Union.

IRISH PROFITEERING CHARGED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The general objection shown by Irish Labor to a reduction in wages is not wholly unreasonable in view of the fact that the cost of living here is greatly in excess of that prevailing in England. Profiteering in footstuffs has not yet been appreciably checked, as may be judged from the fact that there is a difference of 44 per cent between wholesale and retail prices. In Ireland bread is 25 per cent dearer than in England, although the price of flour has been considerably reduced. Coal in Dublin costs the consumer over £3 per ton while foreign countries can buy the ton wholesale at a little more than £1. A boycott of profiteering firms is advised, and in this the town of Wicklow has taken the lead by rebelling against the exorbitant charge of 12s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet for gas. The whole town has taken to burning oil and is holding out until the gas company drops its charges 100 per cent.

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NATIVES INCREASE THEIR SMALL LAND HOLDINGS IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Among the many statistics issued by the authorities based on the recent census of Egypt those dealing with land ownership are particularly interesting. A remarkable feature has been the great increase in the number of landowners, especially of those owning under one feddan (1.038 acres) in extent. Thus, while in 1910 there were 181,639 Egyptians of this class owning 364,290 feddans, in 1920 the number had increased to 1,207,694 and their holdings to 485,045 feddans.

It will be seen that the average area held by such proprietors has diminished from 0.466 feddans in 1910 to 0.401 feddans in 1920, showing that the increase in the number of these small holdings is in a large measure due to the subdivision of land by heritage. This is readily comprehensible from the fact that in Muhammadan law each child benefits from the estate of his father. Apart from such a cause there is no doubt that many medium-sized and large estates are being taken up by small holders, as can be seen from the fact that the total average holding over all Egypt has decreased from 3.92 feddans per owner in 1910 (1,391,964 proprietors owning 5,463,735 feddans) to 2.97 feddans per owner in 1920 (1,866,761 proprietors owning 5,536,352), a decrease considerably more marked than that of the average area of holdings under one feddan in extent.

Such a development is very much in the right direction. Land hunger appears to be the natural characteristic of the Egyptian. In owning land and working it the Egyptian is in his element. Thwarted from buying land, either through the conservatism of the large landowners, or through poverty, due in many cases through the manipulation of important proprietors who frequently endeavor to keep their tenants in a state of semi-serfdom, the fellah is discontented and will sooner or later become troublesome. Undoubtedly, one of the most active agencies for allotting land to the fellahen is the land company. With a few exceptions most reclamation companies have rendered the country great services, and for these it owes its thanks almost uniquely to Europeans and their capital.

To anyone who has studied closely world conditions today, when social unrest based generally on some injustice done to the poorer man appears rampant, the importance of settling the fellahen on the land as proprietors is perfectly obvious. From the above figures it will be seen that by far the largest number of proprietors are that class owning on the average over half a feddan. In spite of the great fertility of the more densely populated country districts, there are obviously very many who cannot support themselves and their families on their tiny fields. Apart from these, there are a considerable number who own no land at all. Any institution which enables such potential purchasers to become landowners is therefore of the greatest utility to Egypt, and merits every encouragement from the government.

NEW LOW SUGAR PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Local sugar refiners have reduced the price of refined sugar to 5 cents, less 2 per cent, for granulated, the lowest level quoted. It is said, since 1914. This is believed to be due in part to the incoming of the new Cuban crop.

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MODERN INDUSTRY AND THE WORKER

Personal Factor, British Employer Thinks, Should Enter More Largely Into the Industrial Scheme of Things Today

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—There are as many explanations for the alleged diminishing output as there are for the causes of unemployment, and quite a number of very eminent men in their own spheres have devoted considerable time to the consideration of how to meet the question of increased production. While there may be reluctance to believe without evidence the statement that output is falling, what one can believe is that output has not increased proportionately to the higher productive capacities of new machinery introduced during the last decade. Nothing is to be gained, however, by attributing this sorry state of things to the inherent wickedness of the workers.

Much of the distrust, suspicion and animosity which Labor reveals toward Capital is the fruit of unsound economic doctrine, the result of Capital's attitude toward Labor in bygone days, which has created in the latter a reactionary conception of industrial work and duty. Instead of the black suspicion which twists the motive behind every action there must be cordiality and mutual confidence; the relation between Capital and Labor is the basic human relationship in industry; and a recognition of that fact is the prerequisite condition—not only to industrial peace, not only to increased output, but to the position in which Great Britain is to stand to the rest of the world in the days to come.

Mass Production to Stay

There is much that is true behind Labor's indictment that the making of profits is the dominating, if not the sole, factor in industry, that the worker is regarded as a machine, a necessary cog in the wheel, and that the human factor is lost sight of entirely, and regarded as a soulless agency of production, to be taken on and employed at the lowest possible wages, and dismissed according as the day to day conditions of the shop require, however inefficiently works might be organized.

Looked upon entirely from the point of view of production every argument supports the methods of mass production, and, whatever is said to the contrary, mass production has come to stay. But in the transition from handicraft to machine production, employers have often been guilty of ruthless disregard of the human factor, have failed to take cognizance of the effect upon the psychology of their work people.

In consequence of the subdivision of Labor, limiting the functions of the individual to one or two simple operations, initiative is destroyed and pride in craftsmanship is lost because his occupation is largely that of repetition or routine. It is vital, therefore, for the future of industry to recreate interest in work. Fortunately there are to be found among enlightened employers of labor those who regard the problem of production from that angle, who clearly realize that if better relations are to exist between an employer and his work people there must be a readier and more earnest disposition to understand and appreciate the workers' point of view, to give him, through the medium of properly constituted work committees, a real and effective voice in discussing and settling terms of employment, rates of wages, and workshop conditions.

Employees Long Given Voice

For over 20 years the employees of the South Metropolitan Gas Company have had a voice in the management of this huge undertaking, an experiment which Dr. Charles Carpenter, chairman of directors, in the course of his address at the annual meeting of the company, said was fully justified by results, "an experiment which in the fullness of time has proved to be an unqualified success." Continuing, Dr. Carpenter asks: "Is it out of place to express the hope that the example we have so long provided of the elimination of the so-called labor troubles from our anxieties is capable of a wider and more general extension throughout the land?"

It will be remembered that no small plank in the platform of the National Union of Railwaymen was the demand for joint control, and if little has of late been heard of this point in the railwaymen's program, it is not because the matter has been dropped as impracticable, as the wild ideal of dreamers in their midst, but because the organizations' officials have their day's work fully occupied at the moment in maintaining existing standards of living.

J. H. Thomas has repeatedly stated that the railwaymen's idea of a voice in management is something infinitely more than that the workmen directors should be merely trade union delegates, whose only concern and interest would be wages and working conditions. It means, he says, a genuine contribution by practical men toward the solution of the difficulties common to industry.

Efficiency and Discipline

In view of the fears which have been expressed by leading railway directors as to the dangerous effect on discipline and policy of yielding to the railwaymen's claim of a share in control, the former may be able to gather consolation from the experience of the South Metropolitan Gas Company as expressed by its chairman. Perhaps a better example of the "getting together" policy among enlightened employers, is that of the famous firm of

Rowntree of York, who have traveled farther in the direction of providing for the educational, physical and social welfare of its workers than any other in the country.

One of the most vivid and entertaining experiences which the special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor cherishes is a visit paid, on the invitation of Mr. Rowntree, to the cocoa works at York, and the garden village hard by for the accommodation of the employees. Carefully heated, ventilated and adequately lighted workrooms have been planned with as much thought for welfare comfort as for suitability of the mechanical processes to be carried out.

Value of Proper Environment

Seeborn Rowntree is fully alive to the fact that to train a boy or girl into good citizens they must be thrown into contact with a good environment. As Mr. Rowntree explained to the special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "Take the case of the girls. They come into our works at an age when they should be taking an interest in the domestic duties of the home, and are in consequence denied an opportunity of being adequately trained in those pursuits which are so necessary if woman is to retain her proud position in the household."

"Every young girl who finds employment at the Rowntree works must also consent to undertake a course of training in those arts which she misses at home, such as dressmaking, cooking and so on. She has, also, to undergo a course of physical training, and to attend lectures on hygiene and other subjects. It is just five years ago when the first works council was established; and the matters which the firm then set down as coming within the jurisdiction of the council embraced: Consideration of piece-work prices; conditions and hours of work; departmental organization and production; rules and discipline."

The fact that the experiment, adopted first in one department, has been extended to every other department, all of which are linked together through the Central Works Council, is sufficient guarantee to the timid and hesitating among employers who regard the demand for joint control as unwarrantable interference, the last straw upon an overburdened industrial situation. Some regard must also be given to the fact that the firm cherishes a remarkable record of industrial peace, and, moreover, stands high in the field of finance as a sound and prosperous business proposition.

REENFORCEMENTS ARE ORDERED TO MALABAR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The situation in the interior of Malabar, that is to say the taluqs of Ernad and Wallavanad, is little short of a reign of terror and the authorities must be bitterly regretting their short sightedness in reducing their forces after the successes in the first two or three big engagements. The rebels carry out a reiteration of the most cruel and ruthless type on any Hindus and loyal Moplahs who are suspected of having given any help whatsoever to the troops. The area is now, in consequence, almost denuded of inhabitants, who are collected in large refugee camps near Calicut and other towns in the coastal area.

Large reinforcements are beginning to arrive, including Gurkhas and Burmans, experts in wood fighting. Heavy howitzers, armored cars and aeroplanes are expected but it is doubtful if anything dramatic will result. The rebels' raids are becoming more daring and extending more in the direction of the coastal villages. None except trifling engagements are reported. The rebels have the worst of these and then decamp into the woods. Meanwhile there has been published a memorial signed by a thousand people of all grades in Calicut which is to be transmitted to the Viceroy.

The memorialists, after reciting details of the guerrilla war and the atrocities committed by the rebels, complain that the steps taken for the restoration of order are quite insufficient. Complaints are also made that the newly established courts with their dilatory procedure and light sentences are no deterrent to the Moplahs, to whom sentences of two years' imprisonment, which is what the minor offenders have received, conveys nothing. What follows is curious and significant in view of the abandonment of all the swift procedure associated with the suppression of the Punjab rebellion in 1919.

"The Martial Law Tribunal with ordinary rules of evidence and procedure does not insure swift and sure punishment. The people are afraid to give evidence and the sufferers are unwilling to give evidence in public in 1919."

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for fear of the Moplahs and social ostracism by their own caste men. The Moplahs have begun to look on these things with amusement and contempt, and the peaceful inhabitants in despair have begun to think of returning to their old homes, even after the rebellion is quelled, for fear that the incarcerated Moplahs will soon return from jail and take revenge. Memorialists therefore pray that more military may be brought and if necessary the men disbanded from the 2-73d Carnatic Infantry may be enlisted as special police and that extraordinary laws with extraordinary procedure may be enacted to cope with the extraordinary situation and so insure a speedy, effective and adequate punishment of the offenders. After the rebellion is quelled the memorialists hope that a sufficient army will be stationed at Malabar in important places to prevent the recurrence of the present sad happenings and that arrangements will be made to maintain a citizen army if necessary.

AUSTRALIA'S PLACE AMONG NATIONS IS LARGELY IMPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

PERTH, Western Australia.—"A most profound ignorance" combined with the greatest interest," thus Capt. C. S. M. Bruce, member of the federal Parliament and senior delegate to the League of Nations Assembly, summed up the mental attitude of the great powers toward the Commonwealth. Captain Bruce has reached Western Australia on his return voyage to Melbourne.

"It was most gratifying to realize," continued Capt. Bruce, "that there was a feeling among the great powers that they should recognize Australia's claims. That mere fact showed that their knowledge in the past had been deficient and that in the endeavor to keep pace with the movements of the world Australia was being included. It was a remarkable fact that the most pertinent inquiries regarding the Commonwealth came from the Scandinavian representatives."

Captain Bruce said that the nations were represented by the pick of their statesmen, the most outstanding personality being Mr. Balfour, the senior delegate for the British Empire. It was an education to the Australians to be constantly in the company of men of such caliber. The returning delegate emphasizes the desirability of sending representatives from Australia to the meetings of the League of Nations.

"Australia is a young nation, which, while having received a measure of recognition by her honorable participation in the war, still lacks an accredited status among the older nations. This status, which is most to be desired, can best be realized by sending as representatives those men whose practical knowledge is sound, and whose ability and integrity make them fit ambassadors."

Australia's share of the expense of the League had been set down at the same rate as that of Britain's, but Captain Bruce was able to point out the unfairness of demanding from a small nation the same contribution to the League.

Generally speaking, the Australian considers the Conference to have greatly strengthened the bonds of the League of Nations, clearly demonstrating that while the League cannot do all that is expected of it by optimists, yet it will be a great factor in the world and capable of executive powers among the nations. All the utterances were practical and there was a marked absence of skepticism regarding the League among the delegates, who appeared to be giving of their best to assist the machine to function.

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NEW PROGRAM IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Departments of Trade and Finance, Ministers Say, Will Cooperate in Their Work

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—The newly appointed Tzecho-Slovak ministers—Ladislav Novak for Commerce and Dr. Augustine Novak for Finance—on the occasion of their taking up office, outlined the programs of their respective departments, emphasizing the fact that the two would work in close accord with one another.

The Minister of Commerce said that one of the first tasks would be the winding up of the Foreign Trade Bureau, which had served its purpose as a temporary expedient, and the taking over of its functions by the Ministry of Commerce direct. A second measure would be the revision of the commercial treaties with France, Germany and Italy, which had become necessary on account of the change in the currency values, in the economic conditions, and in the trade policy of those countries. A commercial treaty was also shortly to be concluded with Greece, a measure necessary in the interests of Tzecho-Slovak trade with the Balkans and the Orient.

The import trade of Tzecho-Slovakia was affected adversely, Ladislav Novak declared, by the fact that the country lacked an autonomous customs tariff. The drawing up of such a tariff demanded much time, and meanwhile currency values in the neighboring states suffered great fluctuations, and so a provisional tariff with supplementary charges would for the moment be issued. The Minister further laid stress upon the fact that his efforts would be directed toward a complete decontrol of trade.

Careful Policy Called for

With regard to liberating foreign bills and currency from control, a careful policy would be called for, owing to the fact that Tzecho-Slovakia was surrounded by countries whose currencies without exception were badly depreciated in comparison with

her own; such depreciation, as for example was to be seen in Germany, meant a rise in prices and in the costs of production, and increased the difficulty of a return to normal conditions, for even a currency appreciation was not at once followed by a fall in prices. A cautious policy, however, would enable Tzecho-Slovakia to surmount the present crisis.

The new Minister of Finance, Dr. Augustine Novak, emphasized the fact that, as a non-party man and a specialist in matters of finance, he should abide resolutely by the policy hitherto consistently pursued of opposing any manner of currency inflation. Hand in hand with that policy a strict system of economy would be introduced, and to meet the current expenses of the state no foreign loans would be necessary. The coming budget would show an expenditure of some 19,000,000,000 crowns and a deficit in respect of ordinary revenue and expenditure of 800,000,000 crowns.

Crown Independent of Mark

The Minister also spoke of aiming at the decontrol of foreign bills and currency in cooperation with the Ministry of Commerce, and hoped that this would be accomplished without the danger of Tzecho-Slovak capital being diverted to other countries. A measure will also be brought forward dealing with the Austro-Hungarian war loans subscribed by persons who were now Tzecho-Slovak subjects. As to the state's solvency in respect of foreign loans, the Minister said that the position was extremely good. Dr. Novak further noted the fact that the Tzecho-Slovak crown had now made itself independent of the German mark.

In an interview with the press representative, the Minister laid stress upon the fact that although the expenditure was higher than in the last budget, the country could without the aid of any extraordinary credit operations and without resorting to an inflation of the currency, meet the current expenditure. That, he said, was an accomplishment which merited attention and recognition on the part of other nations. This success was due chiefly to the satisfactory way in which the revenue and taxation had yielded in excess of the estimates. This favorable state of the revenue,

Dr. Novak declared, enabled the Tzecho-Slovak Republic to stand out like an island above the sea of inflation which had inundated all her neighbors.

MALTA'S FORM OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VALETTA, Malta.—The result of the recent elections, under the new constitution of the island was as follows: Senate (nominated members) 8 Nationalists, 2 Labor; (elected) four Nationalists, 2 Labor, 1 Constitutional. For the Legislative Assembly there are 18 Nationalists, 7 Labor, 7 Constitutional.

Under the new constitution the control of the naval and military services, and of other services connected with the position of the island as an imperial fortress and naval center, will remain vested in the Governor; but over all purely local affairs the Legislature, consisting of a properly-elected Assembly of 32 members and a Senate of 17 members, will have responsible control.

The side franchise adopted for the Assembly gives a share in the government of the island to practically every adult male inhabitant, and the first elections of the general members of the Senate and the members of the Assembly were conducted according to "the principle of proportional representation," each voter having one transferable vote. Ten of the 17 members of the Senate represent the clergy, the universities, the professions, and organized Labor.

PILGRIM MEMORIAL PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Plans for the erection of a Pilgrim Memorial at Washington, District of Columbia, were discussed at the annual meeting of the National Society of Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims, held here this week. A proposal that state and local organizations make their work for the year a study of the original colonies, Virginia, Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, was unanimously adopted. Mrs. Catherine E. Kulling of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was elected governor-general for 1922.

DECISION OF ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY OCCASIONS SURPRISE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The unanimous refusal of the Royal Irish Constabulary to serve under the Northern Parliament, as tersely set forth in a resolution sent to the Inspector-General, was the occasion for much surprised comment. The resolution expressed an intention to "stand by" the decision made last year, i.e., to disband in the event of any change of government.

The transfer of the Royal Irish Constabulary from the imperial government was arranged to take place in three years from the passing of the Government of Ireland Act, and it is the general opinion that the prompt action of the men is due to the anticipation that they would be unable to preserve an independent attitude under a government biased by sectarian and political influences. Colonel Wickham's now famous "secret circular" is also supposed to have precipitated matters, but this "blow to partition" from such a quarter was wholly unexpected and amounts in the eyes of government to an offense of almost treasonable dimensions.

However, the result will probably be that the men will insist on disbandment and securing the pensions to which they are entitled under the Desborough Commission, which reported about a year ago. It was then assumed that 30 years' service would entitle a man to a pension of £185 per annum, and that, under a change of government, 10 years' service was to be added in recognition of good work. It appears the men are fully entitled to claim disbandment and pensions, and there is very little doubt about their enforcing this claim which it will take millions of public money to satisfy, seeing that there will be upward of 12,000 men to be reckoned with.

NEW NEW YORK SUBWAY PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Transit Commission has announced that a subway to Staten Island is to be a feature of its program for reorganization of the city's traction facilities.



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Sunsweet Prune Pudding Delmonico: One cup cooked pitted Sunsweet Prunes; 2 cups milk; 4 level tablespoons cornstarch; ½ cup sugar; 2 egg yolks; 1 teaspoon butter; 1 teaspoon vanilla. For meringue 2 egg whites; 4 tablespoons sugar; ½ teaspoon vanilla. Put Sunsweet Prunes with a little juice in a pudding dish. Scald milk in a double boiler; mix sugar and cornstarch until well blended; add to hot milk and cook fifteen minutes. Pour over the beaten yolks of eggs. Pour custard over prunes. Beat egg whites until stiff; beat in gradually 2 tablespoons of sugar; fold in remaining sugar; add vanilla. Spread on top of pudding; bake in slow oven eight minutes. Serve hot or cold.


Sunsweet Prune Charlotte: Cooked Sunsweet Prunes, pitted and rubbed through a coarse sieve, having one cup of prune pulp. Add ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, 1 unbeaten white of egg; ½ cup of sugar. Beat with a whip egg beater until consistency of whipped cream. Fill dishes two-thirds full and pile sweetened whipped cream on top. Garnish with cherry.

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EDUCATIONAL

RESIDENCE AT GLASGOW

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It has long been recognized that students at the Scottish universities labored under distinct disadvantages in being deprived of the residential system which is specially characteristic of Oxford and Cambridge. The older generations when such an opinion was ventured had a habit of referring to the independent nature of the Scot which forbade him to mix with his fellows if it were to decrease his freedom of action. Stories were told of the sack of potatoes in a garret which, eaten in the company of Virgil, provided sustenance and made poverty a paradise.

But those days have gone, and it is doubtful if independence is now carried to any such height. The Scottish student, like his English compeer, feels at present that the matter his professors and textbooks can give him is not nearly sufficient even for his intellectual needs. He is no longer the chosen of his family, whose career is the sole object of attention and directing, whose every thought must be directed to the academic and in view, but has realized his position as one in a multitude with something to give and to receive.

Already there are in Glasgow a few halls of residence which afford room for a small, very small number of students. The rest are at the mercy of the city boarding-house proprietors who do not scruple to set up exorbitant tariffs and enrich themselves at the students' expense. The authorities have decided that this abuse must cease, and accordingly large schemes have been set on foot for the collection of funds sufficient to build up a system of colleges. Though the plan under consideration does not aim at the accommodation of all students, yet it will be a good beginning. The erection of new union buildings for both men and women is also contemplated, as is the increase of facilities for recreation. Common dining-halls where students and professors may meet and come into closer touch than is at present possible are also intended and, indeed, every opportunity is being taken of fostering a more genial companionship than has been common up to this time.

It is estimated that the sum required for the immediate proposals will amount to £45,000. Of this the Carnegie Trust are to supply £15,000, and the remainder will have to be provided by the university. Before appeals are made to public generosity the students themselves have determined to make a grand effort to raise as much of the sum as possible, showing in this manner how earnestly they feel the reforms to be needed. Most of the attempts are to be of a dramatic nature. Several performances of modern one-act plays are to be presented in January. The crowning effort, however, takes place in March when the "Antigone" of Sophocles is to be given in Glasgow's Circus, a commodious building well suited for such a production. It is intended that this shall be the biggest thing of its kind ever seen in the British Isles. Professor Harrower's English translation will be used, and Dr. Percy Gordon has composed special music and is training the singers for the choral odes. The appeal is to be impressive. Archaeological accuracy is not aimed at but rather that intense feeling experienced by the Greek audiences, an object to which everything else is to be subordinated. Mr. Parry Gunn, who is directing the production, hopes to make this a really notable presentation of a Greek tragedy under modern conditions.

GAELIC LANGUAGE IN SCOTLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Attention has recently been directed to the position of the Gaelic language in Scotland. Professor Watson of Edinburgh has submitted a memorandum on the subject to the Highland advisory committee in which he points out that so far no attempt has been made to administer the act in respect of Gaelic by the department of the provincial committee, or—except in a small and half-hearted way—by the education authorities. The policy all round is to let the Gaelic language slide. There are at present many teachers in the Gaelic area who speak Gaelic without much literary knowledge of the language to fit them for teaching it. It is obviously necessary that these should attend classes. But at present they have no real inducement to do so. He suggests that authorities should assist teachers financially to qualify in the subject. Meanwhile, he asserts, it is a difficult question, but "one thing is plain, that we cannot be said to be even attempting to face it unless and until Gaelic is made a regular subject in all secondary and higher grade and intermediate schools within the Gaelic area." It may be of interest in this connection to refer to the work for the teaching of Gaelic in the County of Inverness. The scheme provides that, where Gaelic is the home language of the pupils it is to be used in the infant and junior divisions for oral explanation of the English lessons to help the children's understanding of what they read, and to develop their intelligence generally. Formal instruction in Gaelic is to begin when pupils from Gaelic-speaking homes are enrolled in the senior division. Bilingual textbooks are not to be made use of at any stage.

Rotary clubs are helping to interest children and parents in high school. In Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, a committee investigates every case where a boy graduates from the junior high school and fails to enroll at the high school. In McAllen, Texas, the Rotary

Club "adopts" the last grade in the elementary school and makes a personal survey to find each pupil's intentions as to entering high school. The whole class, one by one, is the guest of some rotarian every week at luncheon. The graduating class and the business men give a joint program. Once each week a different club member gives a vocational talk, in which the speaker describes his own vocation, pointing out its advantages and disadvantages, its compensation in money and in other returns, and other facts which will enable the boys to decide whether to enter that vocation or not.

THE PROJECT METHOD

Previous articles on the project method appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on October 23, November 11 and December 18, 1921.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"A child learns best, from the point of view of learning, according to the degree in which he feels the purpose," says Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, professor in education, Teachers College, Columbia University, taking up the second half of his third lecture on the project method. He continued as follows:

"If he purposes the wrong thing, he will learn the wrong thing, and learn it well. We do not want him to learn the wrong thing well. It is our business, then, to work for purposes that are both good and strong. If the purpose is bad, we will have to say, 'No, you cannot do that thing.' Suppose a child purposes well, but feebly. He does not learn much, but as far as he learns, he does well and strongly. He will learn, and in the right direction. It is our business to do the best with each situation as it comes up, preparing as well as we can for future situations. We must bring it about that the child purposes wisely.

"Furthermore, the teacher can, of herself, put purpose into the child. It is the child's purpose that determines whether learning will take place. It is the teacher's place to say whether the child's purpose will be accepted. This leaves us with absolute authority to approve, or disapprove, and leaves us with the responsibility to work for good purposes. It leaves us with a problem. It does not settle the problem. Are we any better off than we were before? We are in this way better off, I think. We now know clearly for what to work. We want to work for such interests in the child—and it is possible to build interests—as will lead to worthy purposes. We want to build interests in the child so that worthy purposes will follow.

Learning How to Plan

"We have discussed the place of the teacher, in planning. Let us now turn to the place of the pupil in planning. The question here arises: Can planning be learned? Does experience in planning help? Is planning a thing inherited, or can it be learned through experience? In reply, may I say that planning is a thing that can be learned, so far as it is dependent upon original thought.

"If a child is to learn how to plan and meet with satisfaction, he must practice planning. His practice must be such that he gets satisfaction out of a good plan and annoyance out of a bad plan. If a child purposes to do a good thing, the plan that will help him to do it is a good plan. The presence of a purpose gives him a satisfaction with a good plan, and annoyance when he makes a bad one. The presence of a purpose is exactly the thing that is going to help. It will pick out the good thoughts from the bad ones. It will attach satisfaction to the good ones, and annoyance to the bad. The child must practice planning under conditions where he wishes to succeed. If he fails, there is annoyance. The successful plans and methods of attack become fixed in him. The unsuccessful methods drop out.

"I have been told that in Massachusetts the problem of agricultural education has taken great steps in the direction of home project work in, for, and through, the teaching of agriculture. And that it has been carried to a high degree. I am further told that the department furnishes the boy with a detailed plan of what to do. Now I ask you is that a wise procedure, or not? Here is a boy that is going to raise corn, or anything. The department will furnish him a plan exact in detail telling him how to do the whole thing.

Value of Thinking

"Here are two boys. This boy is furnished the best plan that the department can get out. This other boy is not given such a plan, but is told where he can get it. These two boys start to work. This one has a better plan. This one will raise more corn than that one. At the end of the year, what are we after—corn or boy? Are we after educating the boy or are we after getting a yield of corn? So long as the boy is in the agricultural school, or class, we are after educating the boy. Do we profit by mistake? Is it possible for this boy to learn how to plan, if the whole plan is given to him? We have got in the way and prevented him from doing the thinking that is necessary to make him intelligent along that line. Learning something that someone else has thought is not the same thing as thinking for one's self.

"If we faced a world that was absolutely unchanging; if we already knew everything about it; if that was exactly the sort of world we faced, it is conceivable that we could and ought to teach the children precise plans. But since we face a world that is

changing, and the best way of raising corn now will not be the best way 25 years from now, we should see to it that the boy shall think and not follow prescribed plans. We should determine not what he shall think, but that he shall think. I reject any plan given a boy telling him what to do. I cannot conceive of its being useful. What I want is that the boy will learn to think for himself. I know from my own experience that I have to go all around a thing, look at it, keep looking and working at it, if I am going to get any intelligent grasp of it. If you think a thing through, you can make adaptation. If you just take it on somebody's say-so, you cannot make adaptation.

Practice in Judging

"In connection with the execution of the plan, one of the things we mainly want is that the child shall form standards of judgment. The only way to do this is to practice judging under such direction as will raise the standard. If you attempt this, you will find it one of our weak points. Children will not increase in standards of judgment, unless they work under conditions that will continually improve judgment.

"To sum up: If the child is about to fail on his plan, we must step in and keep him from failing. Failure means discouragement, discouragement means annoyance, and nothing in the world interferes more with the development of people than discouragement. Our relationship to the child is this: The child should purpose so far as he can purpose well; plan as far as he can; execute just as far as he can himself, because it is when he acts that he learns. It is our business to help the child to help himself. It is our business to step in and help to plan, to execute and to judge, providing that our judgment helps the child to help himself.

"Out of this come these last questions: What about freedom? How much freedom? Where do we draw the line? Did you ever see a mother when she wishes her child to stand alone the first time? She wants it to learn to stand alone. She holds the child until he gets his feet on the floor and then she takes her hands gradually away, but not far away. He has got to stand on his own feet, and she takes her hands far enough away so that he can stand on his own feet, but not so far away that she cannot catch him if he goes to fall. He must stand on his own feet, but she is there, however, to keep him from falling. If the child is to purpose he must stand on his own feet while purpose, but our hands must be there to keep him from tumbling down."

EDUCATION NOTES

The celebration of the centenary of the Cambridge University Union Society, which was deferred from 1915 owing to the war, has recently taken place. Former presidents and other notable persons attended. A debate took place on the subject "That the present reaction from Victorianism is proving the curse of the age." The chair was occupied for the occasion by Lord Ullswater, former speaker of the House of Commons, and the debate was opened by Canon E. W. Barnes. Today the union is the largest of the university clubs, consisting of 13,000 life and over 1000 contributing members. Besides the Tuesday debates, the society supplies an excellent library and drawing and dining rooms, where guests can be entertained. It is governed by a president, vice-president and a standing committee. During the war the finances of the society were much depleted, but they are now again in a secure position.

Dr. Samuel Eliot Morison, lecturer in history in Harvard University, has been elected to the Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth Professorship of American History, at Oxford. It was announced last year by Lord Rothermere, brother of Lord Northcliffe, that a memorial professorship would be founded and endowed at Oxford in honor of his son, who was at Christ Church when the war broke out, and who would have returned to continue reading for his degree.

Much regret has been occasioned by the impending retirement of Sir Philip Magnus from Parliament. Sir Philip many years ago made a world-wide reputation for his work in natural science, and for the past 16 years he has represented the University of London in Parliament. Now, however, he wishes to contract some of his accumulated responsibilities. Sir Philip Magnus can truly be called the Member for Education. No real educational measure has ever failed to gain his support, and no educational or teachers' organization and no individual teacher has ever sought his help to advance a worthy cause in the House of Commons.

Progress is being made with the scheme for the establishment of a university for the East Midlands. At a recent meeting representative of the whole area to be served by the university, it was decided to ask the local authorities to levy a rate of a halfpenny or a farthing in the pound in its support. Sir Jesse Boot has promised a splendid site beside the Trent together with at least £100,000 toward the cost of the buildings.

Nearly 1600 pupils are studying retail selling in the high schools of Boston, Massachusetts, according to a recent report. Also, the High School of Practical Arts gives a part-time cooperative course in retail selling. Two girls hold one job, working alternate weeks, for which they are paid by the store. The quality of this instruction has been adjudged as high by the chief of the commercial education service of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

ANCIENTS AND MODERNS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"If you don't know what to do, teach; if you don't know what to teach, try English."

Nothing, I am sure, was farther from the Greek professor's intention than the real courtesy as he droned out these hackneyed words, speaking to no one in particular—perhaps only to the study into which he was gazing. And yet, considering that I am myself a professor of English, I found it hard to construe his words in any way so as to make them seem flattering. I debated with myself for some seconds whether to take up the challenge. I had seen this man's classes dwindle from scores to tens, and then to twos and threes. Could I not afford to be a little generous? But, generosity, I concluded, and not prevention from defending myself.

"Do you know," I said at length, "that that remark seems to me somewhat ungrateful?"

"How so?" said he.

"I mean," said I, "that in my opinion no college department can speak scornfully of the teaching of English less gracefully than the one you represent. There was a time when the study of Greek civilization pretty completely summed up what were called the 'classics' in the curriculum. No higher educational task was ever undertaken more gloriously carried through than that of your great predecessors—Linacre, Colet, Grocyn, Erasmus, and the rest. By teaching Greek to Europe those men lifted an entire continent out of the Dark Ages into the modern world."

Giants in Greek

"Ah, yes!" sighed the professor of Greek, positively glowing with enthusiasm. "There were giants in those days."

"And they did the work of giants," I continued. "They were no mere drillmasters in grammar. They realized that Greek was the key to a whole new world, not of paradises and aorists, but of men and women. Those giants were not content to stand and polish their key. They used it. And they got all educated Europe to use it."

"Yes, yes. So they did. A whole new world of men and women. And Greek the key. . . . Do you know, my dear fellow, you often show a real knack at expression that is hard to explain in a man of your small Latin and less Greek."

"Thanks, awfully," I said. "That's what puzzled Ben Jonson, a fair Greekian, about Shakespeare, who also had a 'knack,' as you call it. But I'm not sure that you get my full meaning. I said that those old giants got people to use their key. They made the humanities live up to their name. They made them humanize."

"Yes, indeed. I grant you," said he. "It was clear that I should have to adopt rougher tactics if I was to make any impression."

"We have been talking about the age of giants," I said. "After them came just ordinary men."

"Why don't you say pygmies?" he replied. "Why don't you say that after the giants came tiny men like Bentley and Porson, Helmsley, Jowett, Gilbert Murray?"

"No," I said. "The men I am speaking of were not at all like Jowett and Murray, but a little like Porson and Bentley, if you will. As much like them as they could be. And these men grow more and more content just to polish their key, that is, to be mere grammarians. Since then, people are fond of grammar only because of what can be done with it, the doors it opens for them in the temples of life. And so, when people saw that the key-holders had no thought of opening any doors whatever, they lost interest in them and began to ask whether they had no key in their own hands which might open rooms for them, perhaps not the same but almost as good. Then it occurred to them that they had the mother-tongue. That was a brilliant discovery. Since then, people are increasing share of the work done in the humanities has fallen here in America, to the department of English. The work of your old giants has fallen on our narrower shoulders. We don't pretend to be fit for the burden. We know that we shall not succeed as you might have done, for there was something in the very distance and strangeness of Greek thought as well as in the discipline of the language itself which gave you a great advantage. But we do see that somewhere in our colleges there must be an effort to give our future citizens some notion of the human values of facts, some standards of excellence in conduct and character, some sense of the treasures of the past. We are at least trying to perform this task which you have declined. And that's why I said that your remark about teachers of English seemed to me a little ungrateful."

English Receives a Challenge

The professor of Greek was not visibly impressed. "Trying is something," said he, "but accomplishment would be more. For that I should really be grateful. The classics have been taught for almost as many centuries as English has years. Has it occurred to you that we may have discovered the impossibility, in this contemporary world, of that task of humanizing which you say we have declined and you have taken up? Do you really find it a possible one? How do you go to work? You have blocked out the theory eloquently enough. Now let's be concrete. Take the case of a college student who in his sophomore year begins his work in civil engineering, and from that time until his graduation never enters a course in your department. What chance have you with such a man? Just

how are you to humanize him, give him a sense of human values, a sense of the past, and all the rest? Come, now. How do you?"

I felt like a player at draughts who sees his opponent capture three men in one leap to the king-row. "Well," said I, somewhat reluctantly, "in that case there would only be Freshman English."

My opponent began moving his newly won king about in a most disconcerting way, slashing right and left. "Precisely!" said he. "There would be only Freshman English. And what is that? What must it be? Its business is to teach men to write—or rather, not that, nothing nearly so exalted as that, but how not to write. It makes one last and almost despairing effort to grub up the weeds of speech. It is a final lunge at the crablike sentence and the comma blunder."

English Backed to the Wall

Moreover, you try—don't you?—to get in some oral composition, realizing that every man must talk a hundred words for every one he can write. And I hear that you try to do something with literature, something with the history of the language, besides attempting to orient freshmen in their college work generally. I should think that this would be about enough for any one course without the addition of work which should be done elsewhere. You think I ought to be grateful to you for trying to crowd into this already overloaded course the work once done by Linacre and Erasmus. Well, as I have said, I might be grateful if I saw any chance of success for you. But I don't. Freshman English is already more than full, has more than it can do. It is an omnium gathrum, a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles, a catch-all, a what-not, a wastebasket, a sink, a . . . I pause for breath."

"Do go on," I pleaded. "I feel that it is good for me to be here."

"No, I shan't go on," laughed the professor of Greek. "It's cruel. I know that you are doing all you can, and for that I honor you; but I should like to warn you against trying to do more than you can. But just let me ask you by whom all this work—that proper to Freshman English plus that of the old giants—is to be done. Of course you don't mean to do it yourself, for you are the head of the department. Who is to do it, then? Who? Why, boys that out of college, with the ink scarcely dry on their sheepskins. Think as contemptuously as you like of us modern Greeks, you don't really believe that these callow youngsters, these knights of the blue-pencil, are going to do better work than we at what you rightly call the hardest educational task of all."

English Reproved But Undaunted

"No," said I. "I do not. You make a strong point in showing that our equipment is hopelessly inadequate to the job. We do turn the job over to boys just out of college, and that fact seems to show that we have not realized the size of the job. Nevertheless, I stand to my guns. For there's the task, immense, impossible if you will, which we did not ask for but which we one day will assume. What you have said doesn't weaken my belief that the department of English must stagger along somehow under a double burden. It only makes me see more clearly than before that we must get stronger men to carry the load. The solution of the difficulty you present is obvious, but not easy. It's very expensive—but then, so is all real education. It is this: We must have for Freshman English, by far the most important course in college, not the youngsters who are now doing the work, but highly trained men, the best men, the most enthusiastic and earnest men—men who believe that real education is possible and who want to work at it. Anyone can lecture on the sources of Chaucer. Turn all that over to the young doctors. But the place for the scholar and for the seasoned teacher is in Freshman English."

And so we left the matter there, each granting something to his opponent. I had not come off so victoriously as I had expected. Perhaps we had both learned something.

SHAKESPEARE STUDY AT THE THEATER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—On the same day that the departmental committee on the teaching of English published its report, strongly pressing for English to be made the foundation of education, a judgment was given in the High Court which puts an end to one of the most effective methods by which this recommendation has been carried out, namely, the taking of parties of school children to see performances of Shakespearean plays. For several years London school children have been taken to the "Old Vic" and various local halls to see plays as part of their curriculum. The teachers find that this practice brings reality into the study of Shakespeare, and that the teaching of English becomes more valuable in consequence.

At one time the children paid for themselves; but under the 1918 act no payment can be made by children toward any part of the education in state schools, and consequently the London County Council have been bearing the cost of these visits. The district auditor, however, recently surcharged the members of the county council with this expenditure, and his ruling has been upheld in the High Court. The contention of the judges, in deciding as they did, was that while the council was entitled to take the children to places of educational interest they were going beyond their powers in providing the place and the actors who gave the performances, as

they have done in the case of plays given at local halls.

Mr. J. H. Fowler, in a letter to the press, says that there is no humanizing influence in the schools stronger than Shakespeare, to whom we all pay lip homage as the greatest genius of our race. Teachers declare that the usual boy or girl will learn more about a play of Shakespeare in 2½ hours of a stage representation than in 20 hours of classroom study without the help of dramatic performance. From this point of view the 10d., which is the cost per head of the stage performance, is one of the most remunerative and soundly economical outlays in the whole educational expenditure. True, it would not be this if the visit to the theater were the beginning and end of the matter. The London County Council regulations insist that the visit must be "either preceded or followed by a study of the play." In other words, classroom study is not superseded, but strengthened. There is evidence that in this way the influence of great literature is at last being made real in the schools. One of the judges pointed out that the solution of the difficulty would appear to be the insertion of a new clause in the elementary education code, by virtue of which this adjunct to education would be legalized.

ARTS OF READING, WRITING AND TALKING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, in a speech at the opening of a new county secondary school at Romford, Essex, referring to the secondary schools which have recently sprung up in different parts of the country, pointed out that though these schools are still young, yet they are making steady progress, and, indeed, there is no region in the sphere of public education in which progress is so clearly evidenced. He referred to the fact that the two main difficulties which had hitherto beset these schools, namely, the shortness of school life, and the low standard of admission, are now being overcome. It is at present the universal practice to require an educational test of the children who are admitted, and regulations have been made by the board compelling pupils to stay at school up to at least the age of 16.

Mr. Fisher made two criticisms of the secondary schools which will undoubtedly be taken to heart by those responsible for their management. Referring to the inadequacy of many of their libraries, some consisting merely of a few tattered books huddled on an obscure shelf, he said: "There are no spaces allowed for quiet reading; there is no sweet browsing on the pastures of poetry and romance. The gentle art of handling a book, of becoming friendly with its contents, and the supreme accomplishment of skimming it—and nobody can be said to have learned to read who has also not learned to skim—all these sources of pleasure and usefulness are neglected as irrelevant to the active business of getting over the examination stilt. And yet one of the most important results of school life should be the acquisition of a taste for reading."

The second criticism was in connection with the teaching of English. He asked whether it should not be expected of the secondary schools that they should impart to their scholars the art of speaking pure English and of reading aloud with taste and feeling. "Is it extravagant to suggest," he asked, "that children upon leaving a secondary school should be able to write a letter expressed in simple, fluent and sound English; that they should have some knowledge of punctuation and spelling, and some gift of expressing their thoughts with precision, without extravagance, and with a consciousness of the difference between slang and correct English?" The president then went on to make the definite statement: "I cannot say that these objects are now attained, and yet with an effort we can attain them."

Mr. Fisher made a reference to the assertion that there was no official definition of the terms elementary and secondary education. Why should there be? he asked. Elementary education is obviously the education of children between the ages of 6 and 14 in all the subjects, interests and faculties which are capable of being wholesomely dealt with in that period of life. So, too, with the secondary education for children of the age attending secondary schools. Mr. Fisher concluded his address by insisting on the prime necessity of the study of the language, literature and history of England. To speak the same language in the same way, he said, to enjoy the same literature, to be active and conscious participants in the same heritage of historical achievement, constitutes a bond of social union transcending all the adventitious distinctions of class and station. "There are in truth only two classes—those who have accepted education and those who have refused it."

Interest in the offering of the same curriculum in night courses as are offered in day classes and in conferring the same degrees for the work, appears to be growing as a consequence of the successful experiments of the College of the City of New York and other institutions. A resolution urging the adoption of the plan in large cities was recently passed by the Association of Urban Universities in annual conference. Members were also called upon to use their influence with city educational authorities in the organization of night high schools offering the same courses as day institutions.

SCHOOL OF AFRICAN LIFE AND LANGUAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The University of Cape Town has established a School of African Life and Languages. Professor Norton in the course of his inaugural address on African life and language said: "The native question must be raised out of the rut of political traffic into the calm of scientific study. To this end the foundation of our school will be acknowledged as a serious contribution."

In dealing with the question of missionary training Professor Norton said that he would like to see missionaries and others coming to native work here required to take in London or elsewhere a simple course in the subject. "We should then," he said, "not have the absurd and even dangerous mistakes, made not only in speaking, but even in reading native tongues, which must either drive our natives to the last degree of perplexity, or lull them into attaching no meaning to the messages white men give them. The Christian's good tidings are, as many a commission of native affairs in South Africa has testified, the only real hope of transmitting the gifts of civilization to barbarian Africa in its turn; if only we give the good news a chance, by seeing that it is not disguised and travestied by under-trained and untrained European and native evangelists."

Need of Better Training

"Missionaries as a class are in closer touch than any other Europeans with the natives and I consider that their effectual training, and the moral training of the native which depends upon it, is a very serious matter for the community in general and well worth the consideration of our universities. But let us not forget that such work needs a great deal more than criticism. Let us aid him to the training, which will render his sacrifice more effective. We are so weighted with the sense of imperfections of training and of the very little way we have gone among the roots of native life, that we are driven to do our little part to secure, if possible, that the next generation shall be better trained than ourselves."

"A paper sometime ago on the South African undergraduate said: 'The part he has to play in the administration of native affairs received no consideration from our universities or ministerial authorities. There are few researchers, let us add, who have so good opportunity of field work for (natural) science as the well-trained missionary, as is shown by the work of Dale, of Northern Rhodesia, with Smith in the recent great work on the Bala.' It has been said:

"The fact that South Africa looks upon the rising generation for the future rulers of our native races is not yet understood. There exists, apparently, no correlation between university work and preparation for native administration." This reproach, we are thankful to say, is being removed by the action which the government and our university are jointly taking. We now provide courses in African life and language, which can be reckoned for the ordinary degrees, and hope that we may become a clearing house for general information in native lore and history; and we ask for the frank assistance of experienced administrators and missionaries and other students of native matters."

Publication of Research

"It is also to be hoped that later on a university press may be able to forward the publication of such research, as the Clarendon Press at Oxford now does, in our own African subjects, with lecturers in the more important groups of dialects on the philologic side, and perhaps in native lore and history, native law and government, in support of the professor of social anthropology. We may then hope to deal more adequately with the following lines of research:

"(a) African philology proper, comparative phonetic, vocabulary and etymology. We must here recognize that no linguistic science can truly be such without being comparative, and also the unexpected logical character of this family, and the strong light it throws on philological origins in general.

"(b) Grouping of dialects, a work largely phonetic, and at present very problematic; but the field is open for South African workers, who have here the first chance, as also the first claim and duty.

"(c) Relation of Bantu to Hamitic, especially the Hottentot of the south and Masai of the north; to Sudan languages on the northwest and to bushmen and other pygmy dialects, not forgetting the Semitic, Ethiopic, and (in this city of so many mosques) Arabic, the language which throws so much light, through the writings of Al-Masudi and others, on the earlier history of the continent.

"(d) Special lines of research, leading to the solution of ethnological, prehistoric, historic, and social questions, e.g., star names, native music and poetry, tribal and local history, throwing much light again on the general history of Africa, and on the wanderings of the peoples.

"(e) Native character, the ultimate goal of all on the academic side, which must be learned through language mainly, and is so essential a guide in administration; our native troubles have largely come about through our not understanding the character of the people, which, as has been pointed out, is of such importance as to more than warrant the establishment of the School of African Life and Languages."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, DEC. 23, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Lurking Submarine

IN THE early days of the Washington Conference the question of submarines was rather kept in the background. Disarmament appeared to be a matter of capital ships, with the inclusion in that term of superdreadnaughts and dreadnaughts as the types of war vessels chiefly to be done away with. But as the Conference has continued with its beneficent work of unraveling the tangled skein of war equipment, the submarine has come much more definitely into view. Not all at once, to be sure, yet nevertheless steadily, it has advanced to the position of a major consideration, until at length, with the speech of Lord Lee of Fareham on Thursday, the undersea craft that has heretofore been allowed to pass as an auxiliary of naval warfare becomes, in a way, the principal feature of it. The question of submarines has become the question of the hour because it has at length been realized that not all the restrictions imposed by this Conference upon the replacement and continuance of larger and more powerful fighting craft can be of far-reaching effect in reducing the burden and horror of war if submarines are to be allowed to go without similar restriction.

In the interest of humanity, and the cause of peace, it is clear that the great contribution of Britain to the work of the Washington Conference has now been made. Just as the contribution of the United States was in President Harding's call to the meeting and the masterly frankness of Secretary Hughes in outlining the main project, so now the great work of their British collaborators comes in time to prevent the Conference from adjourning leaving one tremendous bone of future contention practically untouched. The speech of Lord Lee was a great speech, and cannot fail to rank high among the other great speeches of the Washington meetings. Its telling analysis of the submarine situation has gone far to disclose the submarine as simply and only a weapon of destruction and offense, with practically no defensive value, and with its major powers of offense more or less restricted to use against unarmed and unarmored opponents. The common experience with submarines in the war furnished data which Lord Lee was not slow to turn to advantage. In the light of such data he was warranted in asking the significant question, "What are you going to do with the submarine if it has little or no defensive value against battleships in attack?" and now that he has put that question forward, it will not be likely to meet an answer that will be popularly satisfactory. There may be attempts to answer it with the technicalities of war and warlike defense, but there are others besides those versed in the lore of these matters who have a vital interest in the answer. More than all the students and masters of war, more than all the ministers and premiers and secretaries who must be satisfied with the answer, are the peoples who will have to pay for the submarines that may be built and will have to bear the burden of the grief and destruction for which these engines of stealth may eventually be responsible.

That the people of the United States welcome the action of this British delegate in denouncing the submarine is a foregone conclusion. For a number of days past, ever since the major arrangements of the Conference began to be regarded as well-nigh completed, something like a rising wave of protest against the neglect of the assembly to deal restrictively with undersea fighting craft has been forcing itself upon the general attention. As the intimation came that British voices would be raised in favor of some definite action on the subject at Washington, there has been even stronger intimation that any voices so raised would find their echo in public opinion. Some days ago, in fact, leaders of public opinion, officers of societies active in the cause of the limitation or abolition of war, began expressing themselves in no uncertain terms in favor of taking the same kind of measures to prevent submarines from becoming the basis of a vast warlike establishment that had already been adopted for curbing the use of the larger types of vessels. Women were particularly quick to see the menace if submarines were to go unchecked. When The Woman Citizen, the organ of the National League of Women Voters, said editorially that "submarines, poison gas, and bomb-dropping airplanes are three of a kind, all satanic, diabolic, infernal," it expressed the sentiments not only of the women immediately behind it, but also, apparently, of countless women in trade unions. For it was Mrs. Mary E. Dreier, of the National Women's Trade Union League, specially charged by her organization to watch the armament developments, who, while expressing the league's commendation for all that the Conference had accomplished toward disarmament, urged that submarines, like the larger ships, must go to the scrap heap. Mrs. Dreier put the whole thing in universal terms when she declared that "no believer in permanent peace can feel at rest, no matter how splendid the outcome of the Conference may be, until the world is assured that submarines, poison gas, and bomb-dropping airplanes are outlawed by all civilized people." From many other parts of the country resolutions to this same purport are coming from women who are banded together for civic, political, laboristic or religious objects, and their definite and widely representative demand is augmented by the urgency of such organizations as the federations of the churches in various sections, the Foreign Policy Association of Massachusetts, and other civic and religious bodies.

Perhaps the strongest single voice that has been raised is that of the Honorable William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho. Senator Borah has felt convinced that the four-power treaty will be a power for good only in case the powers agree to do away with submarines, along with their other ships, and he has not hesitated to express his view of the matter both in civic assemblies and on the floor of the Senate. In a sense, he is the mouthpiece of the many civic societies that have begun to call for submarine restriction, since he has made

it a part of his business during recent months to address many such societies on the subject of disarmament and the work of the Washington Conference. Undoubtedly he expresses the views of a majority of the American public when he insists that the submarine is a means of assassination rather than of civilized warfare, and that it is within the power, as it is clearly the duty, of the nations now assembled at Washington to free the seas of this kind of craft not only in time of peace but in time of war. Senator Borah's discussion of the submarine in the Senate a week ago was a good prelude to what Lord Lee had to say on the subject yesterday. The effect of the two utterances, supported as they are by such an unequivocal expression of popular opinion as that which has been referred to, has already been too great to permit the Conference to disperse without responsive action. The menace of the submarine to the real success of the Washington Conference has been clearly disclosed. It is unthinkable that the Conference will disperse without adopting the necessary safeguards.

Toward Fuller Cooperation

ANYONE who studies the industrial situation, as it obtains at present in Great Britain, can hardly fail to be struck by the increasing tendency toward cooperation between Labor and Capital to be found in many directions. Such a movement is, of course, due to a variety of causes, not the least important of which is the broadening view which is gradually being taken of the whole matter. More and more it is coming to be seen that the industrial question is not a question which concerns employer and employee alone, but that there is a third party, in the person of the general public, fundamentally entitled to be heard on all occasions. Toward the establishment of this view there can be little doubt that the enfranchisement of women has very largely contributed. Industrial unrest of all kinds deals particularly hardly with women and children, and the interdependence of trades in the modern industrial system renders it impossible for any serious disturbance to take place in one trade without affecting more or less seriously many other trades. As Mr. C. Jesson, M. P., an authority on labor questions, put the matter, recently, a trade union may find thousands of its members involved, and its funds depleted, by a strike in another trade union, or by a lockout by an employers' association. Tradesmen suffer loss of trade and pay increased rates because of the distress caused by conflicts between employers and employees, and, as a result, the women and children are very often the worst sufferers.

In spite, therefore, of recent attacks made by a certain section of the press on such institutions as the trade boards, there is a growing desire amongst moderate men, both on the side of the employers and the employees, for a fuller cooperation. One of the chief obstacles in the way is recognized to be the tenacity of the concept which each side holds of the other. "The experience of many workpeople," declared Mr. G. H. Roberts, a well-known Labor leader, recently, "is that the employers are thoughtless, and that they want the greatest possible return for the most meager remuneration. These are facts conveyed down through generations, and they cannot be eliminated in the course of a few weeks."

It is, however, a concept that is steadily being eliminated, and nothing helps more to this end than the stand which has recently been made by a considerable number of employers against the attempt already alluded to for abolishing the trade boards. The charge against the trade boards, which operate in the case of the lesser organized trades, is that, in times of trade depression, they tend to increase unemployment by preventing the employment of workers at a wage below a certain minimum. The better class employers take up the position that if the wage paid is really too high, the remedy lies, not in the abolition of the boards, but in an appeal to them for revision. Abolition, they fully recognize, to put the matter on no higher basis, would subject them to the competition of sweated labor or else compel them to pay wages falling short of a just standard. It is in such cases as this where the tendency to cooperate is perhaps most apparent. Employer and employee, in fact, are coming gradually to see that, after all, their interests are identical.

Lord Bryce on Anglo-American Friendship

IN THE great effort which has been made, during the past few years, in the United States and the United Kingdom and throughout the British Commonwealth generally, to bring more closely together the Anglo-Saxon people, Lord Bryce occupies a foremost, if not the foremost place. The subject is one which has been discussed by statesmen, business men, politicians, public men and women of all classes, and no subject, it may be ventured, has been discussed with more sincerity and earnestness. There is, however, a quality about all Lord Bryce's utterances which carries a peculiar conviction. He has a way of taking great fundamentals for granted, in such a manner as to compel acquiescence; whilst long years of experience have convinced people that when Lord Bryce gives an impression, it is not the impression of the tourist, or the astute journalist who "sets forth and returns and writes a book." It is the impression of a man who, through several decades, has felt himself equally at home on either side of the Atlantic.

During his sojourn in the United States, last summer, Lord Bryce was untiring in his advocacy of a still fuller understanding between Great Britain and America, and now that he is back again in England, he is found most earnestly advocating the same cause. Thus, quite recently, he addressed an important gathering of the English-Speaking Union in London, and the story he had to tell, and the plea he had to urge, were alike calculated to be peculiarly helpful at a time when the fullest accord between Britain and America means so much to the world. Lord Bryce was able to tell his London audience that the English-Speaking Union was flourishing and extending its good work in America. He was able to point to the fact that, in the large eastern cities, many of the leading citizens belong to it, and he was able to state that the atmosphere

in these cities, and at Washington, was "one of warm good feeling toward England, perhaps warmer and more general than I have ever known it before."

Lord Bryce then went on to traverse the ground of Anglo-American friendship, to show how entirely fundamental such friendship was, and how the anticipation of any breach in it was found in no responsible quarters, but was the monopoly of a small minority, without prestige or any real influence.

On one point Lord Bryce was peculiarly helpful. Fully recognizing the difficulty of the situation as regards the question of the League of Nations, he was, nevertheless, able to state frankly that, although the last presidential election had been taken as a decision against the United States entering the League in its present form, he was constantly assured by many authorities that there was no decision to stand aloof. "All thinking Americans," he declared, "recognized the impossibility of any such attitude and were free to admit that they owed a duty to the world, and must join in some way or other in an effort to save civilization from a recurrence of the calamities which had so nearly wrecked it."

The first essential to any such settlement, Lord Bryce conceives to be an absolute understanding between the people of Great Britain and the United States, "the two peoples that best understand one another." In this understanding, in the honest cooperation of the English-speaking peoples all over the world, and in the influence upon other nations of their ideals and their example, Lord Bryce sees the best hope for the pacification and progress of mankind.

Henry Watterson

IN AMERICAN journalism there has been, perhaps, no more forceful character, individually, than Henry Watterson. Certainly there has been none more picturesque, none who has more indelibly impressed his identifying mark upon his work and the scattering, hurriedly-written pages which have made up the simple, unpretentious record of his days and years. In contemporary journalism the world has been taught that it must not expect to read, from day to day, the carefully compiled product of the essayist, the studied conclusions of the scholar and student, the wise ponderings of the philosopher, or the adroit and convincing arguments of the diplomatist and political leader. And yet a combination of these is sometimes found in just the places where those who sought, carelessly and without expectation, might have believed they were searching in vain. When it is discovered, it is recognized at once as the product of that intensive pressure which is found nowhere outside the editorial rooms of a daily newspaper. Into it there must have entered all the skill and erudition of the literary alchemist, the logic of the scholar, the keenness and adroitness of the trained observer, the wisdom and foresight, not alone of those who design and plan, but of those who build and of those who tear down. Such accomplishments are approached, occasionally they are achieved. Few, surprisingly few, in the somewhat brief history of American journalism, have stood so long in the front rank, have maintained, by sheer force of sustained effort, the position of eminence gained and held by Henry Watterson.

Distinctively, emphatically, and unalterably of the old South, Mr. Watterson was for many years a national figure. It is doubtful if those who knew him best ever referred to him as a genius. He was not, and such praise would not be fitting. He was, instead, a product of that sturdy school, in his case the school of Americanism, though it may as well be called the school of circumstance, for it knows no single country or clime. In it he was compelled to learn lessons which, half appreciated, might have embittered and narrowed him. He was, in his younger days, the champion of a lost cause. For many years he was a leader in the ranks of a political party whose policies some of his closest friends did not care to defend. But he never was an iconoclast. He was a reconstructor, a builder, but by methods which seemed sometimes to be peculiarly his own. He opposed secession, but entered the Confederate army and rose to the rank of major. He was the friend or the implacable foe of politicians and statesmen from the time of Lincoln, whom he admired and revered. No other political friendship was sacred to him. He would follow no partisan leader beyond the limit which he himself set, a limit which he seldom if ever had occasion to excuse or to amend. It was this courage and this fearlessness, this unquestioned honesty, which made him feared and respected in the councils of both the great parties. His individuality has been stamped upon more than one national party platform, and his invisible mark has as certainly been placed upon important papers of state and upon many treaties and conventions to which the government to which he was always loyal was a party. It has been said that those who find only in the daily newspapers a channel for the things they have to say, write but as on water. It can hardly be true. Surely the words of Henry Watterson will live.

Universities and the Liberals

AT NEARLY every university and college in the United States, as elsewhere, the question frequently arises as to whether or not those who are well known for their radical tendencies are to be invited to lecture or permitted to remain on the faculty. A university is, of course, a place for inquiry. Education may include the investigation of nearly every sort of thought and action, but this investigation should be accompanied by the replacement of falsities with the truth. It may be far better for the radicals to be entirely open in their arguments for the benefit of university students and faculties than to carry on a subtle propaganda through unofficial gatherings. Facts cannot be refuted and cannot be suppressed, but fallacies can always be overcome by clear reasoning presented in right ways. It is interesting to see, therefore, that the University of Wisconsin, for instance, has just announced, through its president, that it does not intend to exclude lecturers and others of the so-called liberals, but only to use its discretion in refusing deliberate propaganda.

What, after all, is propaganda? In one sense all books, articles, speeches, and other means intended to

persuade the thinking and action of people are forms of propaganda, but a distinction may be made between that which is really sincere and aims to present at least a sense of the truth, and that which is based on deliberate perversions, and thus cannot be honest. Now an investigation such as that made by the Interchurch World Movement in connection with the steel strike may develop conclusions from what others deem personal, biased, and limited points of view, but it may at the same time be conducted from sincere motives and be entitled, therefore, to serious consideration in universities as elsewhere. This is only one instance of the type of radical reasoning which cannot be summarily rejected by thinking people. William MacDonald, to give another instance, who has recently published a book called "A New Constitution for a New America," which is somewhat radical in its purport, presents some points which undoubtedly need to be discussed. Then again, take such students of political science as Chester Lloyd Jones, who has just written a book on "Mexico and Its Reconstruction." These men, together with such another as Boutelle Ellsworth Lowe, who writes on "The International Protection of Labor," are all stating facts from which many might draw radical conclusions. Their books will be read by university students, whether the authors themselves address university audiences or not. Though these are only mild examples, they suffice to show that the type of thinking which is nowadays called liberal cannot be excluded from colleges.

A word such as "liberal" or "radical" is never sufficient to describe fully a state of thought. Even the word "revolutionary" need not have a fearsome significance, for the real development may seem to some revolutionary when it is, in fact, only evolution of the truth. There is nothing whatever to be feared from liberal discussion in universities and colleges if it is met with alertness and intelligent reasoning to supplement its deficiencies and counteract its delusions. In a democracy, freedom of discussion is altogether desirable, but the right must be intelligently exercised in order to be real freedom. In his book called "The Principles of Revolution," C. Delisle Burns writes that "The majority of men see more easily what is dreadful than what is hopeful in revolution," and as a definition he gives the following, "Revolution, therefore, is a sudden and radical transformation of society, affecting individual character, destroying social evil, and promoting mastership in the art of life, without being preceded by confusion or diminishing the need for social imagination and intelligence." What is revolutionary in this sense is not to be dreaded but encouraged. What is to be avoided and excluded by universities and colleges, as well as by every one else, is the stimulation of the belief that a reign of terror of any sort can ever be rightly radical.

Editorial Notes

IN THE midst of criminations and recriminations, of peace conferences and treaty negotiations, of shouts for separation and shouts for unity, a happy little incident has thrust itself upon the notice of Ireland. It is the visit of the "Ulster Players" to the seat of the southern government, Dublin. The company presented Ulster plays, peppered with allusions to affairs hostile to Sinn Feiners, and, instead of arousing the displeasure of the audience, the players captivated the crowd and drew unmeasured applause. The event may signify the approach of the new camaraderie, the fraternization which marks the period of armistice; but, whatever is its significance, the motive for the visit and the motive for the response must be left for Irishmen themselves to explain.

NO ONE more than a soldier knows the truth that lies in the saying that discretion is the better part of valor. Marshal Foch, according to Paris reports, is returning to his country with several public pronouncements to his credit while in America, which, it is said, are subjecting him to the criticism of both the government and the press. If that is so, there is offered a curious parallel between the home-coming of the idolized military leader and that of the former American political leader, Mr. Woodrow Wilson. The latter was feted and made much of in France and returned to his country only to find that he must defend his course with his own people. Marshal Foch, leaving America with popular acclaim ringing in his ears, now steps ashore in France with the consciousness that he may have stirred up a hornets' nest. Verily a man who is a prophet in his own country should take care to remain so whenever his prophecies are being honored in other lands.

IN THE next election the Independent Liberals intend to put forward a woman as their candidate in the contest for the Maryhill division of Glasgow. They have invited Mrs. Burnett Smith to stand, confident that, with the reputation she won for herself during the war as a public speaker on allied war aims, she will prove a formidable foe on the electioneering platforms. As all the world knows, Mrs. Burnett Smith is, under the nom de plume Annie S. Swan, the author of numerous stories of great charm and popularity. If successful she certainly will be an addition at Westminster.

UNITED STATES SENATOR JONES' action in serving notice to cause members to confine the debate "to the question under consideration unless otherwise provided by unanimous consent" is to be highly commended. The habit of "sticking to the point" is far from being general, in legislatures as elsewhere. Take a typical modern conversation for instance: it is remarkable how almost any member of the assembled company can manage to "talk on anything at any time" without regard to time and appropriateness.

IN THE intensive education of the American Indian children the Board of Indian Commissioners sees the solution of the red man's problem. The view, no doubt, is correct, and too little emphasis has probably been placed on this phase of the United States Government's activities in behalf of its wards. Sooner or later all students of such situations reach similar conclusions. The steps that may now be expected are, therefore, wise if not new. They should be of a character that will appeal to the Indian as well as to the white man.